The Columbian.

VOL. I.—NO. 36. BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1867. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE PADDY RUN COAL COMPANY, OF SHICKSHINNY, PENNSYLVANIA.

CAPITAL $150,000.

JOHN M. STACKHOUSE, President.
CHAS. A. BOONE, Secretary and Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:
John M. Stackhouse, S. L. Campbell, Chas. A. Boone, Cyrus Stackhouse, A. M'Dowell.

OFFICE: MAIN STREET, SHICKSHINNY, PA.

The lands held by this Company, consist of FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY-ONE ACRES, and sixty-four perches, of carefully selected land lying southwest of Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne county, Pa., in the western part of the Great Northern or Wyoming Coal Basin.

A very careful and thorough examination recently made has proven these lands to be the embodiment of a vast amount of the very best quality of anthracite coal, having every facility that could be desired for transportation in all directions. The above tract is crossed by a good road, and also directly in front, and joining are the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg railroad, and the Wyoming canal, thus affording the very best advantages of a carrying road and canal running to the very mouth of the mines without expense to the company.

The measurement of the different coal seams already developed was carefully obtained and added together—the thickness of these veins, including the celebrated "Red Ash," "Black Mountain," or "Grand Tunnel" vein, is thirty-one and a half feet, (31½), every cubic yard of which will yield a ton, giving a large amount of the best quality of coal.

The location is such that all the veins may be opened and worked to the greatest possible advantage above water level, and at much less expense than can be done from collieries operating below water level.

The coal can be brought to the surface through drifts or tunnels which drain the water from the mines and saves the hoisting of the coal. So the availability of these lands for cheap mining is unquestionable. Very lately the "Grand Tunnel" or "Red Ash" vein has been opened, and is now producing as fine a quality of coal as has ever been produced in the anthracite regions. The [illegible]

In order to be able to open their works on a more extensive scale, this company has placed a [illegible] Any person [illegible]

TEN DOLLARS EACH, will be credited annually to a ton of coal at cost at the mouth per share, and any stockholders NOT RECEIVING THE COAL, [illegible] on the books of the Company, with the difference between the cost and selling price for each share, [illegible]

C. P. KNAPP, Agent.
May 31, 1867.

OMNIBUS LINE.

The undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and the public generally that he is running an OMNIBUS LINE between this place and the different railroad depots daily (Sundays excepted), to connect with the trains going South and West on the Catawissa and Williamsport Railroad, and with those going North and South on the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad. [illegible]

JACOB L. GIRTON, Proprietor.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY, Bloomsburg, Pa.

[illegible] WILLIAM [illegible] continue the business of making CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, and every style of FANCY WAGONS, which they have on hand [illegible]. Never using any material but the best and employing the best of mechanics, they hope to continue to give entire satisfaction to every customer. An inspection of their work, [illegible] the same, is sure to insure a sale.

INSURANCE AGENCY.

[illegible]
North American [illegible]
[illegible]

THE WEEKLY PATRIOT AND UNION.—[illegible] The Weekly Patriot and Union [illegible] the Patriot Publishing Association. It is a large sheet of eight pages, and [illegible] columns of matter, [illegible] Agricultural News, Trade and Miscellaneous [illegible], Reports of Congressional and State Legislative Proceedings, speeches, Political Essays, Editorials, etc.

THE TERMS:
One copy, one year, each [illegible]
" " six months " [illegible]
Ten copies, one year, and one to getter up of Club [illegible]
Twenty copies, one year, and one to getter up of Club [illegible]

THE "DAILY PATRIOT & UNION" will be furnished to mail subscribers for [illegible] per annum.

Business letters should be addressed to the "Patriot and Union," Harrisburg, Pa.

WM. [illegible]
WM. [illegible], Publisher.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

We respectfully invite attention to the following [illegible] Pennsylvania: Messrs. TICKNOR & FIELDS, Boston, Mass.: [illegible] "Our Young Folks." [illegible]

SAMUEL P. BATES,
Deputy State Superintendent Schools, Pa.

TERMS OF OUR YOUNG FOLKS.—[illegible] a year, in advance; [illegible]

Special inducements offered to teachers to act as agents. Specimen copy and circulars sent to persons who wish to procure subscribers, for ten cents. TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers, Boston, Mass.

J. H. LONGSTRETH, PAPER-HANGING WAREHOUSE, No. 12 North Third Street, Philadelphia.

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

LONG POND HOTEL.

THE undersigned having leased and re-furnished in good style the above well-known House, situate AMONG THE MOUNTAINS in the borders of Columbia and Sullivan counties, in one of the most beautiful and healthful regions in the State, is fully prepared to accommodate visitors and sojourners WITH THEIR FAMILIES. The Pond and streams are well stocked with fish of many kinds including TROUT AND PIKE, and boats in good order will be kept for the accommodation and amusement of guests, either for fishing or pleasure excursions upon this beautiful sheet of water which is SEVERAL MILES IN EXTENT. Surrounded by an extensive Forest, there is afforded to the huntsman a splendid field for his own pastime sports, and exercise with his DOG AND GUN. His Larder will be always provided with the delicacies of the season, and his Bar stocked with Pure Liquors. The House is large and commodious; the Stabling extensive and safe. The House is reached from several points on the Bloomsburg & Lackawanna Railroad; and is a splendid place to pass the hot months of Summer.

R. R. HAYHURST.
May 17, 1867-3m.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

The undersigned having purchased this well-known and centrally-located house, the Exchange Hotel, situate on MAIN STREET, in Bloomsburg, immediately opposite the Columbia County Court House, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that his house is now in order for the reception and entertainment of travellers who may be disposed to favor it with their custom. He has spared no expense in preparing the Exchange for the entertainment of his guests, neither shall there be anything wanting on his part to minister to their personal comfort. His house is spacious, and enjoys an excellent business location.

Omnibuses run at all times between the Exchange Hotel and the various railroad depots, by which travellers will be pleasantly conveyed to and from the respective stations in due time to meet the cars.

JOHN F. CASLOW.
Bloomsburg, March 22, 1867.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, BY BERNARD STOHNER.

HAVING lately purchased and fitted up the well-known Robison Hotel Property, located a FEW DOORS ABOVE THE COURT HOUSE, on the same side of the street, in the town of Bloomsburg, and having obtained a license for the same and

RESTAURANT,

the Proprietor has determined to give to the people visiting the town on business or pleasure,

A LITTLE MORE ROOM.

His [illegible] is extensive, and is fitted up to put [illegible] and carriages in the dry. He protests that everything about his establishment shall be conducted in an orderly and lawful manner; and he respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage.
may17'67-6m.

STEVENS HOUSE, 21, 23 25 & 27 BROADWAY, N. Y. Opposite Bowling Green. ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

The Stevens House is well and widely known to the traveling public. The location is especially suitable to merchants and business men; it is in close proximity to the business part of the city—is on the highway of Southern and Western travel—and adjacent to all the principal railroad and steamboat depots.

The Stevens House has liberal accommodation for over 300 guests—it is well furnished, and possesses every modern improvement for the comfort and entertainment of its inmates. The rooms are spacious and well ventilated—provided with gas and water—the attendance is prompt and respectful—and the table is generously provided with every delicacy of the season—at moderate rates.

GEO. K. CHASE & CO., Proprietors.
may17'67-6m.

FORK'S HOTEL, GEORGE W. MAUGER, Proprietor.

The above well-known hotel has recently undergone radical changes in its internal arrangements, and its proprietor announces to his former custom and the travelling public that his accommodations for the comfort of his guests are second to none in the country. His table will always be found supplied, not only with substantial food, but with all the delicacies of the season. His wines and liquors (except that popular beverage known as "McHenry") purchased direct from the importing houses, are entirely pure, and free from all poisonous drugs. He is thankful for a liberal patronage in the past, and will continue to deserve it in the future.

GEORGE W. MAUGER.

THE SWAN HOTEL, (THE RIVER HOUSE) ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA CO., PA.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the above well known House of Entertainment, and will be pleased to receive the custom of all who will favor him with a call.

HE WILL KEEP A GOOD TABLE,

a bar well stocked with the best of liquors, and every effort will be made to render entire satisfaction.

JOHN SNYDER.
Orangeville, [illegible]

EXCHANGE SALOON,

The Proprietor of the Exchange Saloon has now on hand a large stock of SUMMER REFRESHMENTS, consisting of [illegible]

LAGER BEER, ALE, &C.

EVERYBODY COME, COME ALL AND SEE.

LAWSON CALMAN, Superintendent.
Bloomsburg, May [illegible], 1867.

THE ESPY HOTEL, ESPY, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the above well known House of Entertainment, and will be pleased to receive the custom of all who will favor him with a call.

HE WILL KEEP A GOOD TABLE,

A Bar well stocked with the best of Liquors, and every effort will be made to render entire satisfaction.

WM. REMLEY.
Espy, Pa., April 12, 1867.

BRICK HOTEL, ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA. ISRAEL MUMMA, PROPRIETOR.

Having taken possession of this well-known [illegible]
jan16'67.

SUSQUEHANNA HOTEL, Catawissa, Pa.

The above Hotel has lately been purchased by HENRY J. CLARK, and has been thoroughly renovated, repaired, and refurnished. It will be found [illegible] accommodations and appointments, [illegible] Hotel, and second to none in the county. Agents or others wishing to spend the hot months in the country, will do well to give the proprietor a call.

THE UNION HOTEL, [illegible] between Third and Fourth Streets, Philadelphia.

CHRIST & WEBER, Proprietors.

GIRARD HOUSE, Corner of Ninth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.

H. W. KANAGA, Proprietor.

MERCHANT'S HOTEL, [illegible] FOURTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

J. & W. G. M'KIBBIN, Proprietor.
May 18, 1867-ly.

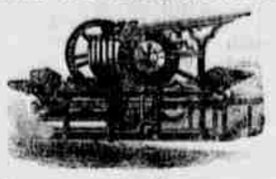
To Hotel and Saloon keepers of Bloomsburg and Columbia County.—I have appointed Mr. B. Stohner agent for the sale of my ale, porter brown stout, and lager beer, who will supply you at the same price and with the same article, as I would furnish you from the brewery. Knowing that he will be punctual and attentive to all who may favor him with their trade, I solicit for him your support. Very respectfully,

FRED LAUER,
Steam Brewery, Reading, Pa.

M. ARTMAN. C. R. DILLINGER. E. B. ARTMAN.

ARTMAN, DILLINGER & CO., No. 238 NORTH THIRD STREET, (Nearly opposite James, Kent, Santee & Co.) Wholesale Dealers in YARNS, BATTING, WADDING, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, FLY NETS, GRAIN BAGS, CORDAGE, &C. ALSO, WILLOW AND WOODEN WARE, BRUSHES, TRUNKS, LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.
May 10, 1867-ly.

THE COLUMBIAN,



A Democratic Newspaper,
IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING AT BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

THE principles of this paper are of the Jeffersonian School of politics. Those principles will never be compromised, yet courtesy and kindness shall not be forgotten in discussing them, whether with individuals, or with contemporaries of the Press. The unity, happiness, and prosperity of the country is our aim and object; and as the means to secure that, we shall labor honestly and earnestly for the harmony, success and growth of our organization.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:—Two dollars a year if paid in advance. If not paid in advance two dollars and fifty cents will be invariably charged.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:—One square (ten lines or less) one or three insertions $1,50; each subsequent insertion 50 cents.

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One square	$2,00	$3,00	$4,00	$6,00	$10,00
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Four squares	6,00	8,00	10,00	14,00	20,00
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☞ It is, in all cases, more likely to be satisfactory, both to subscribers and to the Publishers, that remittances and all communications respecting the business of the paper, be sent direct to the office of publication. All letters, whether relating to the editorial or business concerns of the paper, and all payments for subscriptions, advertising, or job-printing, are to be made to and addressed

BROCKWAY & FREEZE,
"Columbian Office,"
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Printed at Robison's Building, near the Court House, by
CHAS. M. VANDERSLICE,
FRANK H. SNYDER.

BUSINESS CARDS.

JOB PRINTING Neatly executed at this Office.

M. M. L'VELLE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ashland, Schuylkill County, Penn'a.

M. E. JACKSON, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Berwick, Columbia County, Penn'a.

M. M. TRAUGH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Berwick, Columbia County, Penn'a.

WILLIAM H. ABBOTT, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW CENTRALIA, PA.

JOHN G. FREEZE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Office in Register and Recorder's office, in the basement of the Court House, Bloomsburg, Pa.

ROBERT F. CLARK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW Office corner of Main and Market streets, over First National Bank, Bloomsburg, Pa.

DR. L. B. KLINE, A graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, having permanently located, offers his professional services to the citizens of Catawissa and vicinity. Office on Main street, second door east of Cruser & John's Building. [apr5'67-6m

E. H. LITTLE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Office on Main street, in brick building below the Court House, Bloomsburg, Pa.

C. B. BROCKWAY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BLOOMSBURG, PA. ☞ OFFICE—Court House Alley, below the Columbian Office. [Jan1'67.

J. B. ROBISON, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A. Office in Unangst's Building, Main street, West of the American House. [my2'67.

AUCTIONEER. MOSES COFFMAN, Having followed the profession of Public Vendue Crier for many years, would inform his friends that he is still in the field, ready and willing to attend to all the duties of his calling. Persons desiring his services should call or write to him at Bloomsburg, Pa. [mar8'67.

DR. W. H. BRADLEY, Late Assistant Medical Director U. S. Army, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. ☞ Office at the house opposite Shive's Block, Bloomsburg, Pa. Calls promptly attended to both night and day. Bloomsburg, Jan. 18, 1867.

J. R. PURSEL, HARNESS, SADDLE, AND TRUNK MANUFACTURER, and dealer in CARPET-BAGS, VALISES, FLY-NETS, &c. Main Street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

S. C. SHIVE, CABINET MAKER, AND MANUFACTURER BY STEAM OF SASH, BLINDS, DOORS, SHUTTERS, MOULDINGS, WINDOW FRAMES, &C. MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG, PA. June 28, 1867.

S. C. COLLINS, FASHIONABLE SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING AND SHAMPOOING SALOON, Over Widmayer & Jacoby's Ice Cream Saloon, BLOOMSBURG, PA. Hair Dyeing and Whiskers colored black or brown. Hair Tonic to destroy dandruff and beautifying the hair, will restore hair to its original color without soiling the finest fabric, constantly on hand. [apr12'67.

C. E. SAVAGE, PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER AND JEWELRY, Main Street, near the Court House, BLOOMSBURG, PA. Constantly on hand a fine assortment of AMERICAN AND SWISS WATCHES, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware and Spectacles. Particular attention paid to the repairing of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Spectacles. ☞ Masonic marks made to order. All work warranted. [apr19'67.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING neatly executed at THE COLUMBIAN Steam Printing Office.

Original Poetry.

FOR THE COLUMBIAN.

A MEMORY.

BY MARION ROSS.

Lonely, in my room, I'm sitting,
In the shades of evening pale;
Whither, wayward thought, art flitting,
Efforts of my pen but fail.

Wherefore, in the twilight roaming,
As I look out on the sea;
Bring'st thou, backward, through the gloaming
Visions of the past, to me?

Bringest back the glances thrilling,
That mine eyes but once have met,
And the tones, with rapture, filling
My lone spirit, even yet.

As, with idle pen, I ponder,
Seeking vainly for a theme;
Why, O, thought, wilt thou still wander
Mid the relics of a dream?

For, 'twas but a dream came o'er thee
Which thou ne'er may'st know again;
Countless years cannot restore thee,
All the moments lost thee then.

A life for one day's madness given,
Rapture past for future woe;
Yet, in those moments, so near heaven,
Almost they brought its bliss below.

Miscellaneous.

STORY OF A PRECIOUS STONE.

ABOUT the beginning of the eighteenth century, a poor Arab, unable to earn a comfortable subsistence by labor, who possessed neither house nor lodging of any kind, after working all day in the fields, habitually passed the night among the tombs. Once when the summer was hotter than usual, he happened to be engaged in the cornfields by a wealthy peasant, who lived near the ruins of Achoris. As soon as night fell, the south-west wind blowing like the breath of a furnace across the Great Desert, drove every person to seek for shelter within doors, or behind some walls or rocks. The individual of whose indigence we have spoken was called Sibbi, and he had no friends or relatives to whom he could apply for assistance in his distress. When the hour for closing the doors of the cottages arrived, therefore, he found himself excluded from every dwelling, and wandered away sorrowfully in the dark towards the mountains which overhang the valley on the eastern side. Arrived at the rocks, panting and half-stifled by the hot wind, he climbed up a little in search of coolness. The higher he mounted the pleasanter it became. Through the great gaps in the rocks which at times brought down a current of east wind upon the city, nothing now came but a sort of eddy of the night air, less scorching than the fierce furnace-blast upon the plain below. Sibbi felt refreshed by this slight improvement in the state of the atmosphere, and continued toiling up through the rents in the face of the precipice till he reached the edge of the great cistern which once supplied twenty thousand persons with their daily allowance of water. Here he sat down, thinking the air absolutely delicious. Even the wind of fifty days was tempered into sweetness by that elevation, and sported and played among the honey-combed crags like a breeze of Enna or Arcadia. Refreshed and soothed, Sibbi at length slept; and the sun was already lighting up the desert, and sheathing the broad river with gold, when he awoke. Sibbi was not a worshipper of the picturesque. He was hungry, and hunger is insensible to the charms of scenery. The hour, he knew, would soon be at hand when he must descend into the hot valley, and moisten his coarse black bread with the sweat of his brow; too happy even so to ward off the threatened visit of death. But as he sat in this quiet and breezy spot, he experienced extreme reluctance to renew his labors. Why not enjoy hunger and idleness for one day? He could lie in the shadow of the cliff, and look down proudly upon the slaves, scorching and frying among the dhourra stubble below. He resolved to enjoy this luxury, and remained sitting on the edge of the cistern, gazing at the heaps of whitish dust with which two thousand years had nearly filled the mighty reservior. His eye at length alighted on a small object that immediately rivited all his attention. It looked like a fragment of lunar light gleaming softly and serenely in the rich sunshine. What could it be? It was by no means easy to descend into the reservoir, and when there it might prove still less easy to climb out again. But the love of adventure is generally the feeling uppermost in the mind of an Arab. Without taking much counsel of prudence, Sibbi leaped into the cistern, and with beating heart approached the object which had lured him into the gulf. There, flanked by two pieces of chalky stone, it lay drinking in the morning light, and then reflecting it upon the eye softened and subdued as if by magic. With the experience which seems common to all orientals, he understood it was some rare gem, and the word which he beheld engraven on its surface might for aught he knew, be the Great Name by which Suleiman transported the treasures of Kaf into his regal palace among the cedars.

Sibbi had some scruple about touching this wonderful amulet, whose powers might shake the mountains, and call up around him all the terrible legends of the Jinn. But courage came to him as he gazed. If it be not supernatural, he thought, it may still sell for a great deal in Cairo; and emboldened by this practical consideration, Sibbi picked up the gem and concealed it carefully in his bosom. The next question was how to escape from the reservoir. The rock all round was smooth, polished and perpendicular, and little less than three times his own height. But everybody is acquainted with the mother of invention, who now came to the aid of the captive Arab, so that by heaping up great stones and quantities of dust against the smooth and slippery rock, he contrived to escape from his prison.

Sibbi now believed himself to be in possession of wealth, and his heart was elated accordingly. He descended hastily into the valley, and without noticing whether the wind that blew was hot or cold, hurried along the path by the river's side towards the Mother of Cities. No one who has ever considered the oriental mind can fail to have been struck by its strong propensity toward building castles in the air. Half the pleasures of life in the east spring from this faculty, which levels mountains, dries seas, fills up valleys, and creates at the least touch a paradise in the desert. During his first day's journey, Sibbi was indebted to his imagination for immunity from hunger and thirst; but on the second morning he was fain to have recourse to the proverbial hospitality of his country-men, and beg a little bread to preserve his stomach from a complete collapse. The more he pondered on his situation, the less enviable did it begin to appear. Who would be the purchaser of the gem he had found? Might he not be suspected of having stolen it, be bastinadoed upon the soles of his feet till he should be half dead? Who would give credit to story of the cistern and the ruined city? "Verily," though he, "they will say it is an imposture; and I may be condemned and put to death as a thief." Being, nevertheless, persuaded that nothing can happen but what is written, he comforted himself with the reflection, that if he were hanged, it could only be in accordance with destiny. On, therefore, he went, and in due time arrived at Cairo.

In that great city, which, in miniature represents the whole east, he found a caravansary suited to his wants, and entering, was waited on by a young woman, who served all travellers, especially the poor and humble, for charity. At first, he had some thought of imparting his secret to her, and taking counsel of her—and well would it have been for him had he done so—but he reflected that the owners of great wealth are surrounded by snares, and that this woman might be in league with the children of the wicked. Accordingly, he accepted her kindness, held his peace, and departed on the morrow, bestowing on her nothing but his blessing, which, in fact, except the gem, was all he had to bestow. With many doubts and much trembling he approached the shop of a lapidary in the southeastern angle of the great bazaar; and, taking out the jewel from his bosom, which he did with the air and aspect of a convicted thief, he presented it to the master, and inquired what he would give for it. The jeweller was one of those crafty and cruel men who built up their own opulence on the ruin of others. He immediately said to himself: "This Arab is a robber, who has broken into some mosque and stolen this marvellous opal from the sacred treasury. I will threaten to take him before the cadi; conscious of guilt, he will effect his escape, and the gem will become mine." But the delight imparted by this guilty scheme could not repress the jeweller's admiration for the extraordinary beauty of the opal, amid the streaks of whose clouds the cunning hand of some ancient engraver had interwoven, as it were, the letters of the Great Name.

Sibbi, though no proficient in physiognomy, yet saw enough in the jeweller's face to warn him of his danger, and while he turned around and loudly gave orders to a slave to fetch the *cadi*, or police magistrate, the poor Arab snatched the opal from the jeweller's hand, and rushed forth into the street, followed by the wicked master of the shop, and a whole posse of slaves shouting "Thief, thief!"

Sibbi's worst fears now presented themselves to his mind, and lent wings to his feet. Dashing along without looking before him, he overthrew three donkeys, two blind men, and an old female cake seller, who called him pig and an infidel, and preferred sundry accusations against his innocent mother, now in her grave. Sibbi heeded her not, but plunging into the crowd, he found himself in the midst of a procession of dervishes who struck him with the palms of their hands for interrupting their public devotions. Escaping from these ostentatious penitents, he slipped into a dark passage, but upon emerging at its further extremity into the street, he found himself face to face with the jeweller, who was in the very act of laying his complaint before the wali.

"Ha!" exclaimed the wretch, "behold there is the thief: seize him, and you will find the gem upon his person."

An aged dervish, with long white beard and majestic countenance, stood by chance close to Sibbi as the words of this accusation were uttered. He did not speak, but giving the Arab a look, unperceived of the bystanders, held his hand half open by his side. Understanding his meaning, Sibbi put the opal into his hand, upon which, calm and unperturbed the dervish passed on.

Reduced to his original penury Sibbi felt his courage revive. "Are you mad?" he exclaimed, addressing the jeweller with a fearless countenance. "What do you talk of? Gems! I am an Arab so poor as not even to possess an asper. Search me," he continued, to the wali, "and you will immediately perceive the truth of my statement."

The worthy magistrate had learned, in the course of his dealings with mankind, to distinguish an honest face from a false one. "I believe your words," he said to Sibbi; "but be frank with me; something has passed between you and this jeweller; explain what it was, and you have the assurance of a believer in the Book that no harm shall befall you on account of your confidence."

Thus appealed to, the unfortunate Sibbi related his whole story; upon which the wali's countenance assumed a terrible expression, and he exclaimed: "Verily, the wickedness of mankind is great! I took you to be an honest man, whereas it seems you are a shameless impostor. Produce the gem instantly, or prepare for a dungeon, the bastinado and the bow string." In spite of his protestations, Sibbi was dragged to prison, and the jeweller, with all his friends, was invited to witness his torture and execution on the following day.

Meanwhile the dervish, who lived at the college of the Mosque of Flowers, shut himself up in his oratory, and placed the opal before him on a table of black jasper. Never had he beheld anything so magnificent. Nature, when making this stone, seems to have chosen as a pattern one of those pearly clouds which, filled with soft light, hover about the rising moon, veined, streaked, and fretted with the pale glimmer of the of the dawn. It has upon the sight the effect of a section of the sky when beauty is filling it to overflowing. But in the estimation of the dervish, the loveliness it had received from the hand of the great Archetype was nothing compared with the charm of the great Archetype's name, composed of four letters the—tetragrammaton of the western world—by pronouncing which, with suitable rites, man may command the services of all spirits. The dervish, as might be supposed, was no connoisseur in precious stones, but being possessed by a strong sense of beauty, his admiration increased as he placed the opal in various lights, and held it up between his finger and thumb towards the sun. Sparks of crimson, purple, and violent appeared to flash from it as he gazed, till they were concentrated and lost in a ruby-colored flame, which glanced and coruscated into all the hues of the rainbow as he changed the position of the stone.

Quitting the Medresi, the dervish proceeded to the house of an honest jeweller with whom he had long been acquainted, and showing him the opal, demanded to know its value.

"It is worth the revenues of a pachalic," replied the lapidary; "but there is no jeweller in Cairo sufficiently wealthy to purchase it."

"Supposing it were shown the Governor," inquired the dervish, "might he not, since he is extremely rich, be inclined to buy it at its full value?"

"I would not be the man," whispered the lapidary, "to manage the negotiation—he would certainly seize upon the gem, and bastinado me to death."

"What, then, is to be done?" said the dervish in perplexity.

The jeweller mused awhile, and then exclaimed:

"There is here in Cairo a rich merchant from India, who leaves to-night with the caravan for Syria; he will buy the opal, and enrich its owner with fifty thousand dinars of gold."

"It would endow a college," exclaimed the dervish.

"It would purchase a pachalic," rejoined the lapidary.

These suggestions were merely parenthetical. The jeweller carried the opal to the merchant, who gave for it a still larger sum than had been named. The dervish, when he had received the money offered to reward the jeweller for his trouble; but unless he could purchase the office of a pacha, he was already sufficiently opulent to be regardless of gain: he therefore refused the dervish's offer. The latter, causing the gold to be tied up in two leathern bags, had it borne before him by slaves to his apartment in the college, where he carefully locked it up. He then proceeded to the house of the wali, who was asleep, and his slaves, apprehensive of his severity, refused to wake him. Being questioned, however, they informed him that their master had left with his lieutenant orders respecting the Arab, who, according to the best of their belief, was to be strangled in the morning. Having received this cheering information, the dervish hastened to the lieutenant's house, and found him surrounded by spies and executioners, and furiously intoxicated with beng. With such a man he perceived there was nothing to be done: so he repaired to the prison, and through the influence of his sacred character, easily obtained admittance. Having consulted with Sibbi, it was agreed that escape from injustice should be purchased with money. The jailors were bribed; and the Arab found himself at liberty with a fortune larger than that of any other man in Cairo. Leaving the bulk of his property in the hands of the dervish, he proceeded to Constantinople, where he purchased from the sultan the office of cadi, and returned to reform the manners of his native country. He received his reward. Having pronounced a righteous judgment in a difficult cause, he was stabbed by the unsuccessful suitor, and was soon followed to the grave by the old dervish. The bags of dinars became the property of the Mosque of Flowers, and were employed in building that beautiful oratory at the door of which two hundred poor persons still receive a loaf daily by the posthumous charity of Sibbi.

What became of the opal? The merchant who had purchased it was killed near Alexandria, among the ruins of which the gem was lost; some years later it was picked up by a fellah, who sold it for two or three piasters to Roboly, the dragoman of the French Consulate. This man, who understood nothing of its value, asked Hasselquist, the Swedish traveller, how much it might be worth, but received no satisfactory answer. It afterwards passed into the hands of Liranrourt, French Consul at Cairo, who carried it to Constantinople, where it seems to have been bought by the French Embassador. Lastly, some time before the great Revolution, it became the property of the famous Duc de Nivernois, who used to exhibit it to admiring visitors at his gorgeous soirees in London. According to some, it afterward passed into Russia; but we are altogether unable to trace its fortunes beyond the troubles which broke out in France after the storming of the Bastile.

* * *

AN unmitigated wretch compiles the following memoranda for young ladies: "Have a good piano or none. Be sure to have a "dreadful cold" when asked to "favor the company." Cry at a wedding, but don't faint. Always scream at a spider. Never leave your curl papers in the drawing-room. Drop your handkerchief when you are going to faint. Mind you are "engaged" if you don't like your partner. Abjure ringlets on a wet day. Never faint unless it is convenient to fall into the arms of the young gentleman you love. Remember, it is vulgar in the extreme to know what your mother is going to have for dinner. When you go shopping be sure you take your ma along with you to carry the bundles.

* * *

"TIME is money" only when it "passes."

AN ACCOMMODATING JUDGE.

THE following story—only the concluding portion of which we give—is told by Judge J——, of Jackson, Texas, of John Rolfe, a backwoods man. Rolfe, a tall hunter, dressed in deerskin and armed with a revolver, rifle and bowie knife, visits Jackson, calls on the Judge at his residence, (with the narrator) and thus relieved his mind:

"You see, Judge, early day before yesterday morning, I started for this place, and as I wouldn't chisel I went without eating the whole day. I slept in the woods, and yesterday morning I got up as hungry as a panther; and as I walked along, thinks I, what am I to do? I never see game so scarce; there wasn't so much as a squirrel to be found. I'm above cheating and man out of his dinner, but I felt that a dinner I must have. Just then a fellow comes riding along the road. I talked to him, and tried to borrow, swearing to pay at any place he might name, in a week; but the fellow told me he paid his way out of his own pocket, and he'd too little to to divide.

"How much have you got?" said I.

"Two-fifty," said he.

"Now, thinks I, that is too little to divide. So, while he's looking another way, I shoots him through the head, and gin him as decent a burial as I could under an old log, and took the two dollars and a half. But it won't do; my conscience misgives me. I'm sorry for it, and wish the fellow could have his money back, if he could be alive. Between you and me, as it's too late for that, I think I ought to be hung."

The Judge called his little black boy, ordered three papers of tobacco, and we smoked in silence.

"Then you really think you ought to be hung?" he said with compassion, as he whiffed a cloud of smoke toward the ceiling.

"I do, in fact," answered Rolfe, emitting a similar volume of vapor.

The Judge smoked, and considered again.

"Well, we'll try to hang you," he added.

There was an expresion of gratitude in Rolfe's eyes as he replied:

"Thank you. That will ease my conscience."

The Judge again knocked the ashes from his pipe, and spoke:

"Well, come here again in an hour. I'll try to get a jury."

Rolfe and myself having laid our pipes on the table, were about leaving, when the Judge asked us to take a drink, which, having done, we bade him good morning.

At the expiration of half an hour, we returned, when we found some twelve men drinking and smoking with the magistrate, awaiting us. We were politely requested to sit down.

"Now," said the Judge, addressing himself to Rolfe, "tell the gentlemen what you have already told me."

Whereupon, Rolfe repeated the statement he had before.

"Now, gentlemen," continued the first speaker, "I wish you to say if this gentleman—Mr. Rolfe your name is, eh? Well, there's some fine brandy; make yourself perfectly at home; gentlemen, do you find John Rolfe guilty, or not guilty of murder? In addition to what he said, I will observe for your information, that I have sent out and found the body just where he stated it to be."

The jury smoked, rose up, took a little brandy and water, and then sat down again, and smoked in silence for some time. At last one of them, who appeared to be the foreman, said:

"The case is tolerably clear, and we rather think he's guilty."

"There's more tobacco on the table," said the Judge to Rolfe, "the best you can find anywhere. You have heard what these gentlemen have said. Well," he continued, a little uneasily. "I don't like to tell you in my own house;—"

"Let that be no hindrance," said Rolfe, filling and lighting his pipe.

"Well, then," continued the Judge, "come here at ten o'clock in the morning, and I'll have you hung."

Rolfe looked discontented, and appeared mortified at the idea of asking a favor.

"You—you have been so kind to me," he said, hesitatingly, "that I hardly like to ask you for anything more."

"Not at all," replied the Judge. "Out with it: you are welcome to it before you ask."

"Well," said Rolfe, "I wish—tomorrow is my ague day, and the shakes come on at ten—would you be so good as to hang me at nine?"

"With the greatrst pleasure," answered the good-hearted Judge, shaking Rolfe by the hand. "Nine it shall be."

Accordingly John Rolfe went to the Inn, paid his bill, and the next morning was hung as the clock struck nine.

* * *

THE EDITOR'S TRIALS.—Few persons have a just conception of an editor's trials. They are as numerous as the sands upon the sea shore. He is expected always to have something funny. If he does not his paper is dull and prosy. If he does not have it full of accidents, elopements, or murders, it is uninteresting. If he does not publish every nonsensical communication, he is a blockhead and not fit to be an editor. If he does not give everybody but the fault finder a rub occasionally, the paper is stale and unworthy of support. If he does, every body else is mad and threatens to stop the paper. If too much or too little truth is told he is threatened with a libel suit. If it contains no political matter he is a coward; if a little political information it is all wrong. Some say more attention should be given to miscellaneous literature, others to finance, others to markets, others to improvements, and a thousand others have their mind made up how a paper should be conducted, and no two of them can agree. Under such circumstances how can it be expected that the editor of a paper can suit everybody.—*Scranton Register.*

* * *

THE great art of life is to play for much and stake little. In other words, "to buy cheap and sell dear."

BROTHER CRAWFORD'S SERMON.

A SOUTHERN exchange gives this as the first sermon of a new minister in a village in that section. He began apologetically as follows:

"You don't see me to-day in the dress I allers wear; I come among you as a stranger and am now tricked out in my store clothes. I am not a proud man, but I thought it would be more becoming among strangers."

After this he raised a hymn in which the congregation joined. He then began his sermon.

My dear brethren and sisters, first and foremost, I'm gwine to tell you the affecting partin' I had with my congregation at Bethel Chapel. After I had got through with my farewell sermon as I come down outen the pulpit, the old gray-headed brethren and sisters who listened to my voice twenty years, crowded around me and with sobbing voices and tearful eyes, said—Farewell, brother Crawford!

As I walked down the aisle, the young ladies, tricked out in their finery, brass jewelry, gewgaws, jim-cracks, paints and flounces, looked up with their bright eyes, and pronounced with their rosy lips—Farewell—brother Crawford!

The young men, in their tight pants, new boots, high collars and dashy waistcoats—smelling of pomatum and cigar-smoke—with shanghai coats, and striped Zebra pants—they too said—Farewell, brother Crawford!

The little children—lambs in the fold—lifted up their tiny hands and small voices, and with one accord said—Farewell, brother Crawford!

The colored brethren of the congregation now came forward (black sheep who had been admitted to the fold under my ministry) with tears rolling down their cheeks, they too said—Farewell, brother Crawford!

As I got on my horse and bade adieu to my congregation forever—I turned to take a last look at the church where I had preached more than twenty years, and as I gazed at its dilapidated walls and moss-covered roof—it too seemed to say—farewell, brother Crawford!

As I rode through the village the people who poked their heads outen the windows and the servants who leant on their brooms, all seemed to say—Farewell, brother Crawford!

As I passed along down the highway, through the forest, the wind, as it sighed and whistled through the tree tops, playing on the leaves and branches the burden of salvation, it seemed to say—Farewell, brother Crawford!

Crossing a little creek that was gurgling and singing over the pebbly bed, as it rejoiced on its way to the great ocean of eternity, it too seemed to say Farewell, brother Crawford.

As I rode along down a hot dusty lane, an old sow that was asleep in a fence corner, jumped out of a sudden with a loud broo-too, broo-too; she too seemed to say—Farewell, brother Crawford!

My horse got frightened and jumped from under me, and as he curled his tail over his back—kicked up his heels and ran off; he too seemed to say—Farewell, brother Crawford!

* * *

TOUCHING PASSAGE.—"There is a God!" The herbs of the valley, the cedars of the mountain, bless him; the insects sport in his beams; the elephant salutes him with the rising of the day; the bird sings Him in the foliage; the thunder proclaims Him in the heavens; the ocean declares his immensity. Unite in thought at the same instant, the most beautiful objects in nature; suppose that you see at once all the hours of the day and all the seasons of the year; a morning of spring and a morning of autumn; a night bespangled with stars and a night covered with clouds; meadows enameled with flowers and forests hoary with snow; fields gilded by tints of autumn; then alone you will have a just conception of the universe. While you are gazing upon that sun which is plunging under the vault of the west, another observer admires him emerging from the gilded gates of the east. By what inconceivable magic does that aged star which is sinking and fatigued and burning in the shades of the evening, reappear at the same instant fresh and humid with the rosy dews of morning? At every instant of the day the glorious orb is at once rising, resplendent at noonday, and setting in the west; or rather our senses deceive us and there is properly speaking no east, west, or south in the world. Everything reduces itself to a single point, from whence the king of day sends forth at once a triple light in one substance. The bright splendor is perhaps that which nature can present that is most beautiful, for while it gives us an idea of the perpetual magnificence and resistless power of God, it exhibits at the same time a shining image of the glorious trinity.

* * *

ALL IN DEBT.—Man is God's debtor in a thousand ways. We commence with his being. "He made us, and not we ourselves." As "none can keep alive his own soul," it follows that, not having the power to preserve life, so that we are neither self-created nor self-preserved. God made us. It is a proper and beautiful acknowledgment of the service: "We thank thee for our creation." Will any intelligent individual assert that he is under no obligation to God for his bodily existence, his intellectual faculties, his moral powers, his soul capable of such enjoyment now, and, if saved, destined to a a happiness inconceivibly great and eternal hereafter? This is a debt. We owe all we are to Him who has said, "I have created him for My glory." We are not self-proprietors; we belong not to ourselves; we are not our own. We may not enjoy our members nor our faculties as we list. Our physical, intellectual and moral nature belongs to God. Made originally in his image, it was made expressly for his glory.

* * *

BY his will "Artemus Ward" directs that, after the death of his mother, his property shall be devoted to the erection of an asylum for printers.

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 6, 1867.

THE COLUMBIAN has the Largest Circulation in Columbia and adjoining counties of any paper published here, and is also a much larger sheet than any of its cotemporaries; and is therefore the best medium for advertising in this section of the State.

RECONSTRUCTION IN TEXAS.

WE are in possession of a pamphlet address to the people of Texas by Gov. Throckmorton of that State, under date of Augugt 10th, in which he gives an elaborate and complete statement of his conduct as Governor in connection with the subject of reconstruction, and of the circumstances which preceded his removal from office by Gen. Sheridan. The facts set forth exhibit the partiality and injustice of the General, and of his subordinate, General Griffin, in a striking light, and will go far to satisfy the public that Sheridan's removal from the command of the Fifth Military District, was both timely and necessary. Gov. Throckmorton had been duly elected Governor of Texas and was exercising the duties of that office when Sheridan assumed command of the Fifth District. The official documents now published by the Governor, prove three things most distinctly. First, that the Governor applied himself faithfully to the exercise of his duties, and to co-operation with the military authorities in the enforcement and execution of the laws of Congress: Second, That he was removed from his office arbitrarily and without cause by Gen. Sheridan; and Third, that the military orders and administration in Texas were unreasonable and arbitrary, and in plain violation of both law and justice. Among other points made out by the Governor is one relating to the rules of registration adopted and acted upon by the military authority, by which a large mass of the voting population of the State, unquestionably qualified to vote under the acts of Congress, were excluded from enumeration and disfranchised. As in the case of Lousiana, the object plainly was to give the negro voters control of the State, and to organize the new State government in the interest of the Radical party.

Governor Throckmorton was a Union man in 1861, and opposed secession to the utmost of his power. He was overruled, however, and acquiescing in the decision made by his State, entered the Confederate army and fought in the war. Again, at the conclusion of the struggle he accepted the situation in common with the great mass of the people of the South, and from all that appears has since acted heartily and honestly to restore his State to her place in the Union and to cultivate sentiments of loyalty and of complete devotion to the Federal Government among the people.

His only offence has been that he desired a fair registration and a fair election under the reconstruction laws passed by Congress. It is not pretended that he opposed any resistance to the execution of any military order issued by General Sheridan or under his authority, although several of those orders were harsh and arbitrary, if not unlawful; nor was he guilty of disrespect on any occasion to the military power. But he forwarded to the President copies of the military rules for registration above mentioned, and a copy of an order in relation to selecting jurors in the Courts, and called attention to their character. It would seem that for this act (which was in all respects proper) he was removed by Sheridan who alleged in general terms that he was "an impediment to the reconstruction of the State," and a man named Pease who had been beaten before the people was appointed in his place. The transmission of information to the President is thus made an offence punishable by deprivation of office, and a man rejected by the people upon a fair vote is put over them as their Governor by military power!

To show the outrageous character of the registration under Sheridan in Texas, it is only necessary to mention some of the persons excluded from enumeration by the boards under the rules furnished them. It is to be remembered that the persons so excluded from registration are thereby disqualified to vote or to serve upon juries in the Courts of the State. We quote from the official paper furnished the Boards of Registration and by which they were guided in their work:

'Memoranda of Disqualifications, for guidance of the boards of registration under the militray bill passed March 2d, 1867, and the Act of Congress supplementary thereto, passed March 23rd, 1867; * * all who have held any office in any State under the Constitution and Laws of such State, in force prior to February 1st, 1861,—such as * * surveyors and deputy surveyors of districts, county surveyors, * * county commissioners, treasurers, justices of the peace, clerks of courts and deputies, sheriffs and deputies, constables and deputies, tax collectors, assessors, coroners, police jurors, auctioneers, pilots, harbor-masters, recorders of conveyances and mortgages, county recorders, notaries public, and all commissioned officers in the State Militia; any person who has acted as a mayor of a town or city, treasurer, comptroller, recorder, alderman, assistant alderman, assessor, assistant tax-collector, administrator of the charity hospital, and members of the board of health, commissioner of elections and his clerks, chief of police, lieutenant of police and town or city marshal, and all who have served on the force; wardens and under-wardens of county prisons or work houses; boards of school directors, city surveyors and deputies, street commissioners and deputies, city attorney and assistant attornies, superintendent of public schools, inspectors of tobacco, flour, beef, pork, and weighers and measurers; managers and superintendents or directors of the asylum for deaf and dumb, blind and lunatic, and sextons of cemeteries."

This is indeed a formidable list of exclusions and mostly, if not altogether, in utter disregard and contempt of the laws of Congress under which it is pretended that the enumeration is made! We omit the State officials mentioned in the list of exclusions who *do* fall clearly within the acts of Congress and who constitute a comparatively small number of persons; for as to them no complaint is made.

But the above sweeping and unlawful exclusions of local and municipal officers and employees, includes nearly all the men of special intelligence and character in the State, and there can be no doubt that the object of excluding them was to intimidate and break the spirit of the people, as well as to secure a negro majority at the elections.

We repeat, that by military order no person can serve as a juror in Texas whose name is not admitted upon the registration. The vindication of personal rights in courts of justice must be left to juries of registered men composed of white and black persons who are acceptable to military power. Those who are subservient to the military commander and perform his pleasure; who are content to encourage and applaud radical reorganization and radical control, may expect justice and favor; while others may expect injustice and persecution.

The reign of despotism in Texas ends with the removal of Sheridan and the appointment of General Hancock in his stead. The rule of law will be restored; the acts of Congress will be enforced fairly; illegality, partisanism and persecution will disappear from the military administration of the District. At this all good men will rejoice and none but radicals and rascals will have cause for complaint.

* * *

THE Democracy of Sullivan County have nominated the following ticket: Treasurer, Walter Spencer; Commissioner, Wheeler Green; Jury Commissioner, James Thompson; District Attorney, A. Logan Grim; Auditor, William Smith.

The Committee reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the National Democracy have nobly maintained themselves against frowns, persecutions and numerous defeats, and are to-day increasing in numbers and rising in efficiency to maintain the enduring principles of our national Union.

Resolved, That we have undoubted confidence in the triumph of the immortal principles of free government, and the final success of free government in this country.

Resolved, That the dominant party who have held the reins of our Federal Government for the last six years, have been, and now are, guilty, of "violating the plainest principles of free government," subverting the foundations of our Union; have abrogated and made void the clearest rights of the several States; have denied the American people the attribute of sovereignty; and are committing acts of tyranny and oppression which would disgrace the tyrants of the Old World.

Resolved, That Pennsylvania and the several States of our Union have the right to regulate their own suffrage, independent of acts and usurpations of Congress.

Resolved, That the Radicals in their past and present action and legislation are accountable to the American people for the unlimited increase of our Federal, State and municipal taxation and debts, which are crushing and paralyzing the energies, trade and prosperity of our people, and will be a mortgage upon the nation for generations to come. While we deplore the creation of these debts, yet we believe the nation is in honor bound to see that every dollar shall be paid.

Resolved, That we are justly proud of the sterling record of Judge Sharswood, and that the Democracy of Sullivan will give him more than their usual majority.

Resolved, That we will give our county ticket an undivided support, and triumphantly elect the whole ticket on the second Tuesday of October next.

Resolved, That we have unlimited confidence in the honor, integrity, ability and patriotism of Hon. Charles R. Buckalew, and his course in the United States Senate meets and receives our entire approbation.

The following resolution was offered by John W. Martin, Esq., and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the discharge of his duties as Senator, the Hon. George D. Jackson has so conducted himself as to merit our hearty approval. In all local matters he has proved himself the true friend of the district; and in all matters connected with the interests of the State and nation has shown himself, as ever before, true to principles and to his friends.

* * *

A DETECTIVE AFTER GEN. GRANT.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* says that a curious story is current that General Grant recently discovered that his movements were watched by a detective, who had been persistently following him, and who, it is further reported, is employed by a Massachusetts politician in Washington. The detective, on being questioned by the General, said that he was hunting up testimony for a Congressional committee.

The correspondent adds:

I am informed, however, that the same politician from Massachusetts, who held a high commission in the army during the war, is supposed by General Grant to have resorted to the same species of spying over his (Gen. Grant's) movements while in command of the army, and that he thus kept himself posted of everything that transpired at headquarters. It may be that the affair is somewhat exaggerated, but I think not. The object, supposing my information to be correct, is undoubtedly to hunt up something derogatory to General Grant, to be used against him in the Presidential contest.

* * *

ARE you "*in favor of negro suffrage—north and south?*" That is the test, reader. It is to be applied to General Grant, and to every man who professes to belong to the Republican party. All the past services of Grant avail nothing unless he can stand that test. Let every voter apply it to himself. It is an easy test. Every man can tell precisely where he stands. If he is "*in favor of negro suffrage—north and south,*" he ought to vote for Henry W. Williams. If he is opposed to it, either north or south, he should boldly and openly vote for George Sharswood. There is no longer any middle ground.

* * *

WHAT do those who are objecting to the State Rights record of Judge Sharswood, say to the following resolution adopted by the Convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln: Resolved, "that the maintenance inviolate of the "*rights of the States*, and especially *the* "*right of each State to order and control* "*its own domestic institutions according* "*to its own judgment*, EXCLUSIVELY, is "essential to that balance of power on "which *the perfection and endurance of* "*our political fabric depend?*" If the record of Judge Sharswood is wrong, is not that of the Radical party equally so?

* * *

IN a recent speech to a radical meeting, by George Francis Train, published in the Buffalo *Courier*, Mr. Train said:

"Congress has repudiated the Constitution [laughter,] repudiated the Executive, and repudiated the idea first started, that the States were in the Union. Then they repudiated the Supreme Court, repudiated the Constitutional amendment, and now they intend repudiating the Military Reconstruction Bill."

A TALK WITH PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

WHY HE SUPERSEDED STANTON, AND HIS REASONS FOR REMOVING SHERIDAN.

[FROM THE WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BOSTON POST.]

IN a pleasant conversation of some length with President Johnson, I remarked that he was charged with having removed Mr. Stanton in order to obstruct the execution of the Reconstruction acts of Congress.

He asked what Mr. Stanton had to do with the execution or non-execution of these acts? These acts centred the power in the hands of General Grant, and he had placed Grant over the War Department. He could not understand how the change could be construed into a purpose to defeat the proper execution of the reconstruction laws. The President further remarked that at one time General Grant strongly intimated that unless Mr. Stanton was removed he should be compelled to leave here, as he could be of no possible use in view of Mr. Stanton's overbearing and dictatorial conduct. The President advised him to have a talk with the Secretary of War, and perhaps they would understand each other better. He agreed, however, with the General, that Mr. Stanton ought to be removed, and he then inquired of General Grant if he would take charge of the Department in in the event of a change. The latter promptly expressed his entire willingness to do so.

I referred to the rumor that the General had eventually protested against the removal, and the President frankly said such was the case; that the General had written him a very kind, but earnest, private note, in which he had intimated his fears of anarchy, if not revolution, should Secretary Stanton be superseded. Yet as he could not appreciate the General's fears on this score, he had directed the change.

I then told him that the same charge was made against him for removing General Sheridan, and many supposed his purpose was to prevent a due execution of the law.

This he thought was quite as absurd as the other, as the law was the same whether Thomas or Sheridan was in command. What difference could it make who executed the law? Could any one question the ability or the patriotism of General Thomas?

I then asked why General Sheridan was removed.

Mr. Johnson said there were two good causes, but only one had been considered; the first one was rather of a personal character, and had been overlooked. The telegram of the 22d of June, which was so disrespectful to the Executive, had been claimed by General Grant to be a private telegram to himself, and that no official notice of its existence had ever yet reached the President. But the second ground for the removal of General Sheridan was the exercise of powers he did not possess and the exercise of his legitimate powers in an arbitrary and offensive manner.

I asked if he would be kind enough to designate what acts he included under the latter clause.

He said the removal of Governor Wells was entirely uncalled for and unjustifiable. Governor Wells had placed at General Sheridan's disposal the whole civil machinery of the State to aid him in the execution of the Reconstruction acts. Nor had the latter ever indicated or pointed out a single act or word of the Governor which was calculated to embarrass him in the proper execution of his duty. On the other hand General Sheridan had endeavored to execute the law as a partisan and had adopted radicalism as the only true test of loyalty. His sole purpose seemed to be to secure negro supremacy and degrade the whites, and for such conduct I deemed it my duty to relieve him from that command.

I inquired if he did not think Governor Throckmorton had attempted to thwart the General in a proper execution of the law.

He answered emphatically, "No sir; the records prove the reverse. The Governor of Texas also placed the whole civil machinery of the State at the disposal of the military power, and aided it in every way possible, except in the manufacture of a radical majority of voters and in securing negro supremacy. This was Governor Throckmorton's sinning, and for which he was arbitrarily removed by General Sheridan."

I said to the President that his views as to the proper execution of the Reconstruction acts were not clearly understood by the people, and that I would like to hear them.

He answered that he could express them in a few words. He desired a fair registration of all qualified voters, without regard to race or color. He did not wish to give any advantage to the white men, but much less was he disposed to make them the slaves to the negroes. Where the negroes had the majority, as in South Carolina, he wished them to exercise the power; where the white vote was in the majority, as in Texas, he desired that white majority to control. He wanted only the law to be fairly executed, with equal chances to all. This was being denied them by General Sheridan, and his manner and mode of acting were fast familiarizing the people with the tyranny of despotic government.

I remarked that the public would not be able to understand why he struck down despotism in one department and yet suffered it to continue in another.

He replied that other changes would be likely to follow very soon. A proper investigation was now being made into the conduct of one or two other commanders who, it was charged, were playing the autocrat. The President expressed the greatest apprehensions as to the future of our government, yet said he still relied on the good sense and patriotism of the people. In his speech in the United States Senate, in December, 1860, Mr. Johnson said he had denounced the party who would break up the government in order to prevent slavery; and he had also denounced those who would destroy the government in order to abolish slavery. He was equally opposed to both extremes now, and his only wish was for a speedy return of fraternal relations among the States.

* * *

COM'TH VS. Daniel Jones. The defendant (colored) was charged on ten indictments for stealing eighty-two chickens, 1 goose, 6 bushels of wheat and 1 crowbar. So says the Lancaster *Intelligencer*.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

SEPTEMBER SESSIONS, 1867.

MONDAY MORNING: Court called. Present, Hon. Wm. Elwell, President, and his associates, Peter K. Herbein and Iram Derr, Esqrs.

Grand Jurors called. Samuel Achenbach, absent; Henry Bishline, excused; Wm. M'Bride, excused; Chas. H. Hess made Foreman.

Traverse Surors called. D. Rarig, excused; J. J. M'Henry, excused; Jackson Leidy, excused; Godfrey Melick, excused; Benj. Wagner, excused; Jos. M. Freck not in attendance.

Jacob Evans, Daniel Neyhart, appointed tip staves.

In the matter of the review of road in Franklin township, order continued and Geo. H. Willits appointed in place of Geo. Scott.

Petition for the appointment of guardian for Ann Pilkington, an alleged lunatic. Petition read and inquest awarded.

Benjamin Miller vs. J. P. Fincher, service of writ of summons set aside.

On motion of Mr. Comley, John M. C. Ranck, Esq., sworn and admitted to practice as an attorney at the several courts of Columbia County.

Commonwealth vs. Edward Torby. Whitmoyer and Traugh for Commonwealth, E. H. Little for Defendant. Indictment, fornication and bastardy, a true bill. Jury called and sworn. Plea of guilty withdrawn and plea of guilty entered.

Commonwealth vs. Josiah A. Roberts. Recognizance of defendant and Cadwallader Roberts his bail forfeited to be respited on payment of costs.

Com. vs. Christian Shuman. Recognizance tent in $1,000 bail for appearance of Defendant at next session.

Com. vs. Sylvester Hoffman. Pardon of the Governor in this case filed. Defendant discharged. This was a case tried at last Court in which the Defendant was found guilty on an indictment for refusing the vote of a qualified elector.

Com. vs. Joanna Shuman. Recognizance W. H. Jacoby tent in $100 bail for appearance of Defendant at next session.

Com. vs. Allen Mann. Recognizance Defendant and Chas. F. Mann, his bail each tent in $500 for appearance of Defendant at next session.

John G. Freeze, C. G. Barkley and E. R. Ikeler, appointed an Examining Committee.

Hervy H. Grotz, appointed Commissioner to take testimony on exceptions to the widow's appraisement in the estate of Henry Hossler deceased.

Com. vs. Allen Buckalew. Attachment awarded against Geo. Rimerd, J. M. Bender, H. C. Jones, S. F. Pealer, T. J. Thomas and R. C. Parks.

TUESDAY MORNING: Com. vs. Clinton DeWitt. Recognizance Forgery. Clinton DeWitt defendant and Isaac DeWitt bail. Recognizance forfeited to be respited on appearance of defendant at next session.

On certificate of examiners being filed and on motion of Mr. Freeze, Russel R. Pealer and Chas. W. Miller, Esquires, were admitted to practice in the several courts of Columbia County, and were duly sworn.

Com. vs. Samuel Kline. Recognizance assault and battery. Defendant called. After hearing Court order the defendant to pay the costs of prosecution and enter into recognizance with sufficient surety to keep the peace to all citizens of the said county, and especially toward John Davis, and stand committed until the sentence be complied with.

Com. vs. David Pritchard. Indictment a true bill. Jury called and sworn. Clark and Brockway for Commonwealth, Knorr and Whitmoyer for Defendant. Witnesses examined, plea of not guilty withdrawn, and plea of guilty entered. Sentence of Court that defendant pay a fine of $5,00 and costs of prosecution and stand committed until sentence be complied with.

Com. vs. Wm. H. Morgan. Recognizance desertion. Clark and Brockway for defendant, Whitmoyer and Traugh for Commonwealth. Case heard, sentence defered.

Com. vs. Richard Thornton. Indictment assault with intent to ravish. Freeze and Marr for Commonwealth, Clark and L'Vell for Defendant. Jury called and sworn. Verdict Guilty of an assault. Sentence defendant pay a fine of $50, the costs of the prosecution, and stand committed until sentence complied with.

Com. vs. John Ludwig. Recognizance assault and battery. Not a true bill. Prosecutor John Hinterliter to pay the costs of prosecution and stand committed until the sentence be complied with.

Com. vs, Robert S. Howell. Indictment assault and battery, a true bill. Allen Buckalew and C. R. Buckalew his bail each tent in $200 bail for appearance of Defendant at next session.

In the matter of the petition for the extension of the boundary of the Borough of Centralia. The Grand Jury do not deem it expedient to grant the prayer of the petitioners. Clark for petitioners on remonstrances.

In the matters of the petition of citizens of Bloomsburg for a Borough. The Grand Jury deem it expedient to grant the prayer of the petitioners. Freeze for petitioners.

On request of the members of the Bar it is ordered that venires be issued to the Sheriff and Commissioners for Grand Jurors and Traverse Jurors of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the peace summoning said jurors to appear on the first Monday of December next, and venires for Jurors to the Common Pleas to be summoned to appear on the second Monday in December next.

David Lewis vs. Mary Hess's Admr. Appeal stricken off in this case. Brockway for Plff. Clark for appellant.

Joshua Hess vs. same. Same proceedings.

WEDNESDAY MORNING:

Com. vs Frederick Bush. Recognizance rooting up vines etc. The recognizance of Defendant and Leonard Adams his bail renewed for appearance of Defendant at next sessions.

Com. vs. Frederick Bush. Recognizance. Malicious trespass etc. Defendant and Leonard Adams his bail each tent in $200,00 for appearance of Defendant at next sessions.

Com. vs. Joseph Welsh. Indictment fornication and bastardy. A true bill.

Com. vs. Jonathan Wilhelm. Indictment maliciously disturbing a meeting for religious worship. A true bill.

Com. vs. James Henwood. Indictment willfully and maliciously setting fire to a hay shed. A true bill.

Jacob Stoufer vs. Isabella Stoufer. Sub in divorce. On motion of Mr. Little Charles W. Miller Esq., appointed examiner.

Com. vs. Edward Torby. Sentence of the Court. That the Defendant pay a fine of $10,00 to the Overseers of the Poor of Centre township, and pay the costs of prosecution and pay to Elizabeth Price the mother of the child $30,00, and to pay $1,00 per week payable at the end of thirteen weeks until the child arrive at the age of seven years, to give security to the Overseers of the Poor of Centre township for the performance of the order of maintenance, and stand committed until this sentence be complied with.

Com. vs. Lucas Roan. Recognizance Felony. Recognizance of Defendant and Mary Drake his bail forfeited to be respited on appearance of Defendant at next sessions.

Com. vs. Abner W. Kline. Recognizance. Fornication and bastardy. Recognizance of Defendant and H. R. Kline his bail forfeited to be respited on appearance of Defendant at next sessions.

Com. vs. Lawrence Casey. Recognizance neglecting and refusing to open a new road. Recognizance of Defendant and F. R. Wohlforth his bail renewed for appearance of Defendnat at next session.

Com. vs. Wm. Geiger. Recognizance, fornication and bastardy. Recognizance of Defendant and John Geiger his bail forfeited to be respited on appearance of Defendant at next sessions.

Com. vs. Moses Snyder. Indictment larceny. Not a true bill.

On motion of Mr. Freeze. E. H. Little Esq., appointed Auditor to make distribution among the creditors in the estate of Walter Trowbridge.

On motion of Mr. Hurley, E. R. Ikeler Esq., appointed Auditor to make distribution among the creditors in the estatate of Rosswell Smith dec'd.

On motion of Mr. Hurley, rule on the heirs of Hannah Boone dec'd. to appear and accept or refuse the real estate of said dec'd. at the valuation or show cause why the same should not be sold.

On motion of Mr. Clark. C. B. Brockway Esq., appointed Auditor to distribute among the creditors in the estate of Robert East, dec'd.

On motion of Mr. Little. rule granted on the heirs and legal representatives of Jacob Keller dec'd. retusnable first Monday of December next to accept or refuse the real estate at the valuation or show cause why the same should not be sold.

On motion of Mr. Little. Charles V. Miller Esq., appointed Auditor to make distribution among the creditors of the balance in the hands of B. P. Fortner assigned of Clinton Dewitt.

PROCLAMATION BY PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday Sep. 3.

THE following proclamation was issued on Tuesday by the President of the United States:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, By the Constitution of the United States the Executive power is vested in a President of the United States of America, who is bound by solemn oath faithfully to execute the office of President, and to the best of his ability to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United State, and is by the same instrument made Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and is required to take care that the laws be faithfully executed: and

Whereas, By the same Constitution it is provided that the said Constitution, and the laws of the United State which shall be made in pursuance thereof, shall be the Supreme law of the land, and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby; and

Whereas, In and by the same Constitution the judicial power of the United States is vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as Congress may from time to time ordain and establish, and the aforsaid judicial power is declared to extend to all cases in law and equity arising under the Constitution, the laws of the United States, and the treaties which shall be made under their authority; and

Whereas, All officers, civil and military, are bound by oath that they will support and defend the Constitution against all enemies, foreign and domestic, and will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; and

Whereas, All officers of the Army and Navy of the United States, in accepting their commissions under the laws of Congress, and the rules and Articles of War, incur an obligation to observe, obey and follow such directions as they shall from time to time receive from the President, or the General, or other superior officers set over them according to the rules and discipline of war; and

Whereas, It is provided by law that whenever by reason of unlawful obstructions, combinations or assemblages of persons, or rebellion against the authority of the Government of the United States, it shall become impracticable in the judgment of the President of the United States, to enforce by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, the laws of the United States within any State or Territory, the Executive in that case is authorized and required to secure their faithful execution by the employment of the land and naval forces; and

Whereas, Impediments and obstructions, serious in their character, have recently been interposed in the States of North Carolina and South Carolina, hindering and preventing for a time a proper enforcement there of the laws of the United States, and of the judgments and decrees of a lawful Court, thereof, in disregard of the command of the President of the United States; and,

Whereas, Reasonable and well-founded apprehensions exist that such ill-advised and unlawful proceedings may be again attempted there or elsewhere, now, therefore, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby warn all persons against obstructing or hindering, in any manner whatsoever, the faithful execution of the Constitution and the laws, and I do solemnly enjoin and command all officers of the Government, civil and military, to render due submission and obedience to said laws, and to the judgments and decrees of the Courts of the United States, and to give all the aid in their power necessary to the prompt enforcement and execution of said laws, decrees, judgments and processes; and I do hereby enjoin upon the officers of Army and Navy to assist and sustain the Courts and other civil authorities of the United States in a faithful administration of the laws thereof, and in the judgments, decrees, mandates and processes of the Courts of the United States. And I call upon all good and well-disposed citizens of the United States to remember that upon the said Constitution and laws, and upon the judgments, decrees and process of the Courts, made in accordance with the same, depend the protection of the lives, liberty, property and happiness of the people. And I exhort them, everywhere, to testify their devotion to their country, their pride in its prosperity and greatness, and their determination to uphold its free institutions by a hearty co-operation in the efforts of the Government to sustain the authority of the law, maintain the supremacy of the Federal Constitution, and to preserve unimpaired the integrity of the national Union.

In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents, and sign the same with my hand.

Done at the City of Washington, the third day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

[SEAL.] ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Receipts to THE COLUBIAN for August 1867.

Abbet & Co	$65 00	R F Clark	$15 00
J Morrison	1 00	T H Cullen	1 00
J W Frey	1 00	J Pursell	2 00
J P Creasy	2 00	Est J Stiner	3 00
W Schuyler	2 00	J B Cox	2 00
R Fry	2 00	Orangeville Band	7 00
E Lazarus	5 00	M Knouse	2 00
J H Vanderslice	2 00	H S Schell & Co	12 00
Bloom Twp	4 00	D Pursel	2 00
H Grover	2 00	J Pollock	2 00
Est H Bowman	3 00	J N Oberender	2 00
J Smith	2 00	A Nuss	1 00
A D Webb	18 00	J Greenbaum	1 50
S Snyder	2 00	S Sweppenheiser	50
T Downs	2 00	M Gillulah	1 00
A Utt	2 00	J A Swisher	2 00
A G Yohe	2 00	P Swisher	2 00
A Summers	2 00	P Hagenbuch	2 67
J I Karns	50	Grover & Baker	45 00
E M Laubach	2 00	R Thornton	2 00
J L Crawford	4 00	J Lake	3 00
J Bomboy	1 00	E G Harrison	2 00
J K Grotz	2 00	A Clark	2 00
P C Wadsworth	2 00	W Morgan	4 00
S W Buck	2 00	P H Freeze	1 00
J W Cake	2 00	J K Ear	3 00
J Mordan	50	R Roan	2 00
S W Hartman	2 00	U J Campbell	1 00
J Trivelpiece	1 00	Est A Mensh	3 00
E M'Henry	2 00	C Schlicher	2 00
D Fritz	1 00	J H Stecker	1 00
G Hurliman	1 00	G W Dreisbach	2 00
Est D Edgar	3 00	G Peifer	2 00
J Blecher	1 00	A H Irvin	1 00
R J Millard	4 00		
J Casey	2 00		

[FOR THE COLUMBIAN.]

A REMINISCENCE.

When P. John came to the county town,
Hi diddle, ho diddle dee;
On poor white people he quite looked down,
Hi diddle ho diddle dee;
The Middle States he meant to reform,
Hi diddle ho diddle dee;
He thought to take this county by storm,
Hi diddle ho diddle dee.
He came in the flourish of fife and drum,
And lived in the odor of negrodom.

He used to concoct his catnip tea,
Hi diddle ho diddle dee;
And gather his roots from hill and lea,
Hi diddle ho diddle dee;
The ague itself would fairly quake,
Hi diddle ho diddle dee;
When he gave his saddle-bags a shake,
Hi diddle ho diddle dee.
He travelled the land in a style hum drum,
But lived in the odor of negrodom.

When known at first he was thought quite white,
Hi diddle ho diddle dee;
But the gilding soon wore off in the fight,
Hi diddle ho diddle dee;
And so as the days and years ran on,
Hi diddle ho diddle dee;
The color was found to be quite *dun*,
Hi diddle ho diddle dee.
And he darker got in the gathering scum,
And lived in the odor of negrodom.

His pet was Brownlow of Tennessee,
Hi diddle ho diddle dee,
Fred. Douglas, famed as an old trustee,
Hi diddle ho diddle dee;
And his paper has a constant blow,
Hi diddle ho diddle dee;
For Palemon John and old sambo,
Hi diddle ho diddle dee;
And he thought they too were certainly some,
And lived in the odor of negrodom.

FELIX.

Market Report.

Wheat per bushel	$2 10
Rye "	1 20
Corn "	1 20
Flour per barrel	14 00
Cloverseed	7 00
Flaxseed	2 25
Butter	30
Eggs	20
Tallow	11
Potatoes	75
Dried Apples	2 50
Pork	15
Hams	20
Sides and Shoulders	15
Lard per pound	15
Hay per ton	12 00

LUMBER.

Hemlock Boards per thousand feet	$16 00
Pine " " " (one inch)	18a20
Joist, Scantling, Plank, (Hemlock)	15 00
Shingles, No. 1 per thousand	8 00
" " 2 " "	7 00
Siding " " " ft.	18 00

Philadelphia Markets.

THURSDAY, September, 5 1867.

FLOUR—	
Northwestern superfine a	$7,00@ 7,50
Northwestern extra	8,00@ 9,00
Northwestern family	10,00@12,50
Pennsylvania and Western superfine	7,50@8,50
Pennsylvania and Western extra	8,50@11,00
Pennsylvania and Western family	10,00@13,00
Pennsylvania and Western fancy	13,50@14,50
Rye flour	8,00@8,50
WHEAT—Pennsylvania red, ℔ bus.	$2,25@2,40
Southern " "	$2,60@2,75
California " "	$2,80
" white "	$3,15@3,20
RYE—Pennsylvania rye, ℔ bus	$1,30@1,32
CORN—Yellow, "	$1,20@1,25
White, "	$1,20@1,24
OATS—℔ bus	65@85c
PROVISIONS—Mess Pork, ℔ bbl	$24,75
Mess Beef, "	$27,50
Dressed Hogs, ℔ lb	8½@9c
Smoked Hams "	20@22c
" Shoulders ℔ lb	13½@14c
Lard, ℔ lb	12@13c
SEEDS—Cloverseed ℔ bus	$8,50@9,00
Timothyseed ℔ bus	$3,50
Flaxseed "	$2,80@2,90
PIG IRON—No. 1 Scotch	$42,00
No. 1 American	$47,00
CATTLE—Beef Cattle ℔ lb	16@17c
Cows, ℔ head	$60@$75
SHEEP—℔ lb	5@6c
HOGS—℔ 100 lbs	$10,00@$10,50

MARRIED.

BUCKALEW—MOSS—At Town Hill, on the 29th of August, 1867, by Rev. E. Wadsworth, Mr. Sheridan R. Buckalew, of Plains, to Miss M Eliza Moss, of Fairmount, Luzerne county.

KINGSBURY—FULLMER—On the 28th ult., at the same place by the same, Mr. A. C. Kingsbury to Miss Dalcie A. Fullmer, all of Huntington, Luzerne county.

BIDLACK—MELICK—On the 28th ult., at the same place, by the same, Mr. Benjamin A. Bidlack to Miss Catharine Melick, all of Huntington, Luzerne county.

CRAWFORD—YAUGER—At the residence of the bride's father, in Greenwood township, by John Lore, Esquire, on the 1st inst., Mr. Frank Crawford to Miss Lavina Yauger.

COLEMAN—ROHRBACH—At Orangeville, on the 22d ult., by Rev. William C. Hesser, Mr. John Coleman to Miss Caroline Rohrbach, both of Columbia county.

REESE—HARNER—On the 21st ult., by the Rev. Wm. J. Eyer, Mr. Frederick Reese to Miss Vellaria Ann Harner, both of Catawissa.

DIED.

DIEHL.—In Bloomsburg, on Wednesday, September 4th 1867, Mr. Jacob Diehl, aged about forty-four years.

For many years that fell and insidious destroyer Consumption, had marked its victim. It was only a question of time, and that no long time either, when the last link should be broken, the silver chord loosed, and the wearied spirit be free from its earthly bonds. Through it all Mr. Diehl maintained the same calm, quiet, uncomplaining demeanor. Until within a few weeks he was enabled to ride out in the pleasant weather; but his bodily weakness lately was so extreme that even such a pleasure was denied him.

Jacob Diehl was for many years a citizen of Bloomsburg, and although for some time withdrawn from active life, he was extensively known and universally respected. He was foreign born, and leaves no relatives here but a young and beautiful widow; (their child died some months ago) who, with all our citizens, mourns his early departure.

HARTZEL.—In Millville, on the 2d inst., Jacob Hartzel, aged 93 years.

Mr. Hartzel was one of the oldest, if not the oldest, citizens of Columbia county, and has long been identified with its history and growth. He has always proved himself to be a good citizen, a faithful and upright man. A patriot in every sense of the word, he voted for Gen. Washington, and has polled his vote at every election since. He lived to see this great Union, which as it were, grew up under his eye, become divided through faction and intestine quarrels, and to see the State which gave birth to his hero—Washington—thrown headlong from the Union, and twelve other States put under negro control. Peace to his ashes, and may his descendants be as pure and virtuous as their ancestor.

HERRING.—In Orangeville, on the morning of the 2d inst., Maria, wife of Elisha Herring, aged twenty-seven years.

RAULINGS.—In Bloomsburg, on Sunday evening last, Thomas E. son of Edward and Elizabeth Raulings, aged 5 months and 1 week.

WEAVER.—In Franklin twp., on the 26th ult., Peter Weaver aged 57 years.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, and all Throat and Lung Affections. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription, FREE, by return mail, will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings co., N. Y.

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DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
GEORGE SHARSWOOD,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
THOMAS CHALFANT,
MONTOUR COUNTY.

FOR SHERIFF.
MORDECAI MILLARD,
CENTRE TOWNSHIP.

FOR TREASURER.
JACOB YOHE,
MIFFLIN TOWNSHIP.

FOR COMMISSIONER.
DAVID YEAGER,
LOCUST TOWNSHIP.

FOR JURY COMMISSIONER,
THOS. J. WELLIVER,
MT. PLEASANT TOWNSHIP.

FOR AUDITOR,
JACOB HARRIS,
HEMLOCK TOWNSHIP.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Some Folks Can't Sleep Nights.

VERY many suffer from general debility, others from weakness of the stomach and inability to digest their food; some have creeping sensations along the nerve fibres, or pain in the back, with aching and weary throbbing of the limbs. Thousands of ladies suffer through long years from what are called FEMALE COMPLAINTS, caused by the relaxation of muscle and ligament that attend deficiency of vital force. Thousands of business men, overworked in mind and body, use up the nervous fluid and become unfit for duty or the enjoyments of life. Excess in youth, and the terrible effects of fever and ague, involve shattered constitutions and the failure of the general functions of health. To sufferers from all these causes,

DODD'S NERVINE AND INVIGORATOR

offers an invaluable boon—a natural and efficient recovery of lost powers. No person, man or woman, suffering from any cause, can afford to neglect this remedy. The Nervine will be found to possess an equalizing and nutritive principle. It has affinity for the Nervous Fibres, and supplies them for the waste that is constantly taking place. Like wholesome food taken into the stomach, it undergoes rapid digestion, invigorating in its process the digestive organs, and producing a

CALMNESS AND TRANQUILITY

unknown to any other preparation. It contains no opium or hasheesh, and so far from producing costiveness it will be found an efficient cure for consumption, and has obtained a wide renown for this peculiarity.

WHAT PEOPLE SAY.

"Dear Doctor: The last medicine prescribed by you I obtained, and will say that Dodd's Nervine and Invigorator is all that it claims to be. I feel like a new man; I sleep well; have good appetite; and feel stronger than I have for many years past." [Contributed by Dr. H. A. Tucker, 259 Clinton st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"I have used the Nervine, and find myself much benefitted by it, particularly in the increase of strength and cure of those trembling sesations. My costiveness also seems to be entirely cured." [Letter to Dr. Tucker.

"The medicine you ordered (Dood's Nervine) we have taken three bottles of. It is a great thing. My wife says she had rather have one bottle of it than forty doctors. She is certainly better. Leucorrhea cured; don't fell the dragging down so much; bowels move easier, and in a better nervous condition every way."

G. B. Martin, Cashier Glen House, Long Branch, N. J., states that Dood's Nervine has cured him of chronic weakness of the stomach, dizziness and sick headache, and greatly strengthened his whole system.

David Hartshorn, 39 State-st., Brooklyn, cured of chronic muscular and nervous debility.

John Harbut, Brooklyn, N. Y. says: "To regulate the bowels without producing cathartic effect, quiet the nerves, and tone up the system, I have never used anything that equalled Dood's Nervine."

W. F. Deans, Esq., Eastford, Conn.: "My wife has suffered for seventeen years with extreme nervous debility and mental prostration. She was induced by a friend to try Dr. J. W. Dood's Nervine and Invigorator, and by its use is now restored to perfect health."

Dr. C. C. York, Charlestown, Mass.: "In cases of great nervous debility, not confined by any means to the female organization more common than among men, I employ Dood's Nervine and Invigorator with the happiest effect. It exceeds in tonic power anything that I know, while its action upon the bowels is all that can be desired."

Dood's Nervine and Invigorator is employed in the Massachusetts Hospital for the Insane at Taunton.

FOR PERSONAL TESTIMONIALS

To cures of General Debility, Indigestion, Sleepness, Kidney Complaint, Wind Colic, and Female Complaints in their own families, we refer, with permisson, to the following gentlemen in this vicinity:

E. W. Ball, esq., Fifth Avenue Hotel, N. Y.
W. R. Bodge, Tract House, N. Y.
John Williams, Policeman, N. Y.
J. W. Peckett, esq., Clinton-st., Brooklyn,
Dr. H. A. Tucker, Clinton-st., Brooklyn,
J. S. Wright, esq., Jersey City,
Hon. Warren Chase, 511 Broadway, N. Y.

For sale by all Druggists. Price $1,00 per bottle.

H. B. Storer & Co., Proprietors, N. Y.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.—*Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, Quinsy*, and the numerous as well as dangerous diseases of the *Throat, Chest* and *Lungs*, in our changeable climate at all seasons of the year: few are are fortunate enough to escape their baneful influence. How important then to have at hand a certain antidote to all these complaints. Experience proves that this exists in *Wistar's Balsam* to an extent not found in any other remedy: however severe the suffering, the application of this soothing, healing and wonderful Balsam at once vanquishes the disease and restores the sufferer to wonted health.

Mr. JOHN BUNTO,

OF BALDWIN, CHEMUNG COUNTY, N. Y.—writes:

"I was urged by a neighbor to get one bottle of the Balsam for my wife, being assured by him that in case it did not produce good effects, he would pay for the bottle himself. On the strength of such practical evidence of its merits, I procured a bottle. My wife at this time was so low with what physicians termed SEATED CONSUMPTION as to be unable to raise herself from the bed, coughing and raising more or less blood. I commenced giving the Balsam as directed, and was so much pleased with its operations that I obtained another bottle, and continued giving it. Before this bottle was entirely used, she ceased coughing and was strong enough to sit up. The fifth bottle entirely RESTORED HER TO HEALTH, doing that which several Physicians had tried to do but had failed."

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SON, 18 Tremont St., Boston, and for sale by Druggists generally.

ACROSTIC.

G ently it penetrates through every pore,
R elieving sufferers from each *angry sore;*
A ll *wounds it heals* with certainty and speed;
C *uts, Burns*, from Inflamation soon are freed;
E *ruptions*, at its presence disappear;
S kins lose each stain, & the complexion's clear!

S ALVE, such as GRACE'S every one should buy,
A ll to its wondrous merits testify,
L et those who doubt, *a single box but try,—*
V erily, *then* its true deserts 'twould have;
E ven unbelievers would laud GRACE'S SALVE

SCROFULA.—The Rev. George Storrs, of Brooklyn, N. Y., says, in the Bible Examiner, by way of apology for publishing a medical certificate in his magazine, of the cure of his only son, of Scrofula, "after dissolution appeared inevitable." "We publish this statement, not for pay, but in "gratitude to God who has answered prayer, and "in justice to Dr. Anders: being satisfied that "there is virtue in the Indian Water treatment, "which the readers of this Magazine will thank "its Editor for bringing to their notice."

Circulars free.

Dr. Anders' Iodine Water is for sale by J. P. DINSMORE, Proprietor, 36 Dey St., N. Y., and by all Druggists. [j15'67.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF RICHARD HALL, DECEASED. Letters of administration to the estate of Richard Hall, late of Orange township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said County to Peter Ent, who resides in Scott township. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent, are requested to present them to the administrator without delay, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment.

PETER ENT,
Administrator with the Will annexed.
September 6, 1867-6w.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE. ESTATE OF MICHAEL MONOHAN, DEC'D. Letters of administration with the Will annexed to the estate of Michael Monohan, late of Centralia Borough, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county, to Ann Monohan. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to make them known to M. M. L'Velle, Esq., at Ashland Pa., attorney for the estate; and all persons indebted are requested to make payment.

ANN MONOHAN, Admin'x
cum testamento annexo.
sep6'67-6w*

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

WILLIAM MORRIS,

Takes this method of informing the citizens of Columbia county, that he has opened a new tailoring establishment in the town of

CATAWISSA, PA.,

where he is prepared to make up on short notice all kinds of gentlemen wear in the latest and most fashionable styles. Having worked at his business for several years in the city of New York, he flatters himself that he can give full and complete satisfaction to his customers at reasonable rates. He guarantees the

VERY BEST FITS,

or the work need not be taken. All work will be sponged before making, so that there shall be neither spot nor shrinkage.

Shop in Judge Baldy's Brick Building, Main street, Catawissa, Pa.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. Garments carefully cleaned and repaired on the shortest notice. [sep6'67-3m.

20,000 AGENTS WANTED.

A SAMPLE SENT FREE, with terms, for any one to clear $25 daily in three hours. Business entirely new, light and desirable. Can be done at home or traveling, by both male and female. No gift enterprise or humbug. Address

W. H. CHIDESTER,
266 Broadway, New York.
sep6'67-4w.]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SIGNIFICANT.

The new system of advertising adopted by Geo. P. Rowell & Co., Advertising Agents, No. 40 Park Row, New York, is attracting a good deal of attention.

The following extract from a speech delivered before the New York Editorial Convention, (lately holden at Penn Yan,) by a prominent Advertising Agent of New York city, goes to show that he at least acknowledges its advantages.

From Jamestown, N. Y. Journal of Aug. 2nd, Edited by C. E. BISHOP, Chairman on Committee on Advertising Agencies.

"Mr. Pettengill spoke in opposition to that plan from the *publisher's* stand point alone. He showed the publishers that by this system of contracting they were giving lower rates than their own home customers or others equally as prompt and good customers; that they were selling one portion of their paper to be used to compete with and underbid the other columns; that the owner of the space thus sold could come right in and beat the publisher's prices and take his business away from him; that if the publishers, fully understanding this, still wished to continue so irregular and unbusiness-like a system he (Pettingill & Co.,) should of course cease trying to get advertising for the papers at their regular rates and go into the other system of contracting—which he could stand if the printers could."

The anxiety on the account of newspapers is uncalled for. There is not one in twenty which would not prefer to receive all their foreign patronage on this plan, when it is fully understood. It is too generally recognized as thoroughly beneficial to all parties concerned to be injured in the least by anything which may be said against it by interested parties.

Advertisers should send for a circular giving full explanations.

POLLOCK INSTITUTE,

A first-class Boarding School for Boys, at Pittsfield, Mass. Fall Term of twenty weeks begins October 4th 1867. For particulars address

REV. W. C. RICHARDS,
Principal.
sep6'67-1m.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE "PENN LETTER BOOK," for copying letters without the use of either press or water: It saves time, labor, and the expense of a copying press. For sale by all first-class stationers, and at the office of the "Penn Manufacturing Works," 702 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Pa. [sep6'67-1m.

A FEW MORE AGENTS WANTED for General L. C. Baker's "History of the Secret Service." Increased commission allowed and greater inducements offered. Address,

P. GARRETT & CO.,
Box 217, Philadelphia, Pa.
sep6'67-1m.

6000 AGENTS WANTED,

To sell Six New Inventions, of great value to families; all pay great profits. Send 25 cents and get 80 pages and sample gratis. Agents have made $100,000.

EPHRAIM BROWN,
Lowell, Mass.
sep6'67-1m.

A TREATIES ON DEAFNESS, CAtarrh, Consumption and Cancer. Their causes and means of immediate relief and speedy cure, sent free. Send particulars to

DR. STILWELL,
No. 40 South 6th Street,
Williamsburg, N. Y.
sep6'67-1m.

MADAM FOY'S

CORSET SKIRT

SUPPORTER.

Combines in one garment a perfect fitting Corset, and the most desirable Skirt Supporter ever offered the public. It places the weight of the skirts upon the shoulders instead of the hips; it improves the form without tight lacing; gives ease and elegance; is approved and recommended by physicians. Manufactured by

D. B. SAUNDERS & CO.
96 Summer St., Boston.
sep6'67-1m.

PAINTS FOR FARMERS

AND OTHERS.

THE GRAFTON MINERAL PAINT COMPANY

Are now manufacturing the best, cheapest and most durable Paint in use; two coats well put on mixed with pure Linseed Oil, will last ten or fifteen years; it is of a light brown or beautiful chocolate color, and can be changed to green, lead, stone, olive, drab or cream, to suit the taste of the consumer. It is valuable for houses, barns, fences, agricultural implements, carriage and car-makers, pails and wooden-ware, canvas, metal and shingle roofs, (it being fire and water proof), bridges, burial cases, canal boats, ships and ships' bottoms, floor oil cloths, (one Manufacturer having used 5000 bbls. the past year,) and as a paint for any purpose is unsurpassed for body, durability, elasticity, and adhesiveness. Price $6 per bbl., of 300 lbs., which will supply a farmer for years to come. Warranted in all cases as above. Send for a circular, which gives full particulars. None genuine unless branded in a trade mark Grafton Mineral Paint. Address

DANIEL BIDWELL, Propriotor,
254 Pearl st., New York.
sep6'67-1m.

YOU'RE WANTED!

LOOK HERE!

Agents, both male and female, wanted everywhere to sell the PATENT IMPROVED INK RESERVOIR, by which from one to two pages can be written without replenishing with ink, and our Fancy and Dry Goods, etc. Can clear from $5 to $10 a day. No capital required. Price 10 cents, with an advertisement describing an article for sale in our Dollar Purchasing Agency. Circulars sent free.

EASTMAN & KENDALL,
Hanover st., Boston, Mass.
sep6'67-1m.

DEAFNESS CURED.

The Organic Vibrator fits into the ear, is not perceptible, and enables deaf persons to hear distinctly at church and at public assemblies. Send particulars to

DR. STILWELL,
No. 15 South 6th street,
Williamsburg, N. Y.
sep6'67-1m.

WE ARE COMING,

And will present to any person sending us a club in our Great One Price Sale, of Dry and Fancy Goods, &c., a Silk Dress Pattern, Piece of Sheeting, Watch, &c., free of cost. Catalogue of goods and sample, sent to any address free.

Address J. S. HAWES & CO.,
30 Hanover street, Boston, Mass,
P. O. Box 525.
sep6'67-1m.

THIRTEEN YEARS AGO,

Dr. Louis, of Providence, R. I., discovered Remedies with which he has cured hundreds of cases of Paralysis, Fits, and all forms of Nervous diseases. Send two stamps for pamphlet and certificate. sep6'67-1m.

A WATCH FREE.

A Silver P. Watch given gratis to the purchaser of every 100 of Kennedy's Mammoth Prize Stationery Packages, the largest in the world. (As an inducement to have them introduced,) agents sell the packages as fast as they can reach them out. Thirty dollars per day can be made sure. We have agents that sell on an average 100 per week. Price per hundred, fifteen dollars. Retail at twenty-five cents. And a Watch in the bargain that will retail for fifteen dollars more. For full particulars of Prize Packages, and other saleable goods. Address

R. MONROE KENNEDY,
Corner 5th and Wood street,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
sep6'67-1m.

SCHOOLS.

Principals of Academies, Seminaries, &c., should consult us in regard to advertising. No charge for information.

GEORGE P. ROWELL & CO.,
Advertising Agents, N. Y.
sep6'67-1m.

INVENTORS.

If you wish to Advertise you should consult

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
40 Park Row, New York.
sep6'67-1m.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF DAVID GEARHART, DEC'D.—Letters of administration to the estate of David Gearhart, late of Locust township, Columbia county, Pa., deceased, have been granted by the Register of Columbia county, to Leonard Adams, who resides in said township, Columbia county. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to make them known to the administrator without delay, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment.

LEONARD ADAMS, Adm'r.
September 6, 1867-6t.

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

Will be sold by the undersigned, Executors of the last will and testament of Obediah Campbell, deceased, at public sale on the premises, on

SATURDAY, THE 28TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1867,

at one o'clock in the afternoon, the following described valuable real estate to wit:

A CERTAIN LOT OF TIMBER LAND,

situate in Locust township, Columbia county, bounded by lands of Elijah Yocum, Adam Johnson and others, containing

FOUR ACRES AND ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEEN PERCHES.

The land is on the road leading from Catawissa to Bear Gap, and Musser's Run touches one corner of it. There will also be sold at the same time,

A QUANTITY OF WHEAT AND RYE.

Conditions made known on day of sale.

NICHOLAS CAMPBELL,
OBEDIAH S. CAMPELL,
J. J. CAMPBELL,
Executors.
sep6'67-4w.

PAXTON & HARMAN,

RUPERT, PA.,

MANUFACTURERS AGENTS,

FOR THE SALE OF BAUGH SONS'

RAW BONE

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME,

AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.

WILL GIVE FORTY PER CENT. INCREASE OF CROPS

Rupert, Pa., Aug. 9, 1867-3m.

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, SEP. 6, 1867.

NOTICE.—The Democratic Standing Committee of Columbia County is requested to meet at the Recorder's Office in Bloomsburg, on Monday, September 9th, at one o'clock P.M. A full attendance is desired.

To C. B. M'HENRY, GEO. W. UTT,
J. C. WENNER, R. J. MILLARD,
J. P. HANNON, JOHN G. QUICK,
E. J. ALBERTSON.
JOHN G. FREEZE,
Chairman.

THE Democrats of Allegheny County have nominated James P. Barr of the Pittsburg *Post* for State Senate.

D. K. SLOAN has been appointed Post Master at Orangeville, in the room of Capt. Rees J. Millard, resigned. A very satisfactory appointment.

DAVID HERRING has sold his farm of sixty-eight acres, near Orangeville, to Joseph Henry, for $6,800. Daniel Kiefer has sold his house and lot of two acres, in Orangeville, to Prof. Walker, for $1,680.

WHY don't P. John publish the Negro Radical Law? He is afraid to permit his readers to see the equality upon which Geary has put them, with the odoriferous darkie. Cuffee seems to be the pet of the Radicals.

THE Presbyterian congregation are putting up a fine fence in front of their church on Market Street. This is a much needed improvement and will not only aid in preserving the grounds from intruders, but will give a neater appearance to the place.

P. JOHN and the pimps and allies who get their inspiration from him, amid frantic appeals to their patrons, continually congratulate themselves that they have not been utterly demolished by THE COLUMBIAN. We say to them as Uncle Toby did to the blue bottle fly—"Go Poor devils the world is large enough for us and you."

GEN. WELLINGTON H. ENT. has embarked in the lumber business at Williamsport. We are informed that he continues his mining operations in this county from which we presume we will not lose him as a citizen. We can assure the citizens of Williamsport that they will find the General to be a gentleman, a man of integrity, and an acquisition to the society of their beautiful city.

A NUMBER of our citizens last week formed a joint stock company for the purpose of purchasing a basket of peaches. A number of shares were paid in, but the large amount of capital required caused the thing to suspend, and the company had to apply for the benefits of the insolvent law. We are informed that the principal mover in the matter was the late Pacsident of the "Green Creek Petroleum Compay."

OUR friend, Esquire Ammerman, of Fishingcreek, has done a "big thing" by sending us two tomatoes, which together weigh *three pounds and eleven ounces, and the largest is nineteen inches in circumference.* We can only return our thanks to Mr. Ammerman, and after duly exposing the "monsters" to our friends, will proceed to place them along side that "cold buckwheat cake" which has so much afflicted our Radical cotemporary.

THE Democratic Senatorial Conference of the Twenty-first District, composed of Blair, Centre, Huntingdon, Juniata and Perry counties, nominated C. J. T. M'Intire of Perry and S. T. Shugart of Centre as candidates for the State Senate.

The Representative Conference of the district comprising Huntingdon, Juniata and Mifflin nominated J. S. Miller of Huntingdon and Robert P. M'Williams of Juniata.

AT the last Court Charles W. Miller, son of ex-Sheriff Miller, a student at law in the office of E. H. Little Esq., and Russel R. Pealer, a student at law in the office of Robert F. Clark Esq., were on motion of John G Freeze Esq., admitted to practice law in the several Courts of Columbia county. They are young men of good character and fair ability, and begin their professional life under happy auspices, and with the good wishes of many friends for their success.

WE are not responsible for the correctness of telegrams which reach us weekly, on the eve of publication, and which are assigned a place in our columns. We are obliged to take them as they come. In our last number we published telegrams asserting that Gen. Grant had refused to issue orders, under direction of the President, for the removal of Sheridan and Sickles from commands in the South. In fact it turns out that the removals were made and the orders issued, thus proving that the telegrams were unfounded gossip, got up in the Radical interest.

WE regret very much to learn that a serious and perhaps fatal accident has happened to Richard Burch of this place. It would seem that on Tuesday last, while following his occupation as a miner in one of M'Kelvy, Neal & Co's. drifts, it was necessary to make a blast in the rock overhead. Before the tamping was fairly in the charge exploded, carrying away the right side of his face, destroying both eyes, and mangling his hands so that a couple of fingers had to be cut off. He was at once brought home, and some surgical operations were performed by Drs. Evans and Bradley. Although terribly mangled and disfigured he yet retains his senses. A companion of Mr. Burch's, was also injured but not so severely.

THE Grand Jury, on the petition of a majority of the property holders of Bloom Township, have reported in favor of giving us a Borough. This is a step in the right direction. We venture to say that there is no town of the same size in the State that has not been incorporated. While all the smaller villages around us enjoy that favor, we have been debarred. It is a shame that so large a town, and the County seat at that, should not long ago have had the privilege of making its own police regulations, regulating its side walks, streets, etc. Our town has been a perfect commons for all the hogs and cattle in the country, and its prosperity seriously retarded by the opposition of certain non-progressives.

NOTICE.—After the first o
next, all fees for official wor
Register's and Recorder's Off
be paid in advance, as auth
Act of Assembly: And all p
debted for recording or othor
bor, are requested to make pa
J. G. F

THE greatest novelty and
the most sensible plan ever
give a new publication a
from the start, is that adop
publishers of "The Pen an
No. 5 is before us, and it is re
paper and well worth the p
(13 cts. by mail), besides ever
er will have an equal chance
$10,000. Sold by all News D
R. Dawley & Co., Publisher
Ann St. N. Y.

As will be seen by a refer
Court Proceedings in anot
the December Term of Cou
two weeks; one for the trial
and Orphans' Court busine
for the transaction of the
tine, and the other for the tr
on the civil list. This
Court was unanimously re
by the bar, and was made n
the large accumulation of su
The additional expense wi
the only increase being in t
of a new set of jurors.

STATE FAIR.—The Penna.
will be held at Pittsburg fron
ber 24th to September 27th.
miums offered are very libera
ing live stock and all useful
husbandry, housewifery, man
and farm products. The prem
most liberal in every departm
ceeding $10,000 in the aggreg
principal railroads will issue
tickets and return all articles w
exhibited, if they remain unsol
free. For premium lists addre
Longaker, Pittsburg, Pa.

THE WASHINGTON LIBRA
PANY of Philadelphia gains cr
support every day. The sales
surpass all expectation, and the
is, that the funds for the nob
will be secured even in advanc
time anticipated. The reason is
The design is worthy, and cred
the patriotic hearts who are lab
reward a too much neglected cl
funds go into responsible han
the public have no fears that t
be mis-directed. The plan ado
isfies the scruples of the most co
ous, and has the endorsement
nent legal authority. It is by
tinctive features entirely remov
the taint of catch-penny scheme
have so often been the means o
ing on the public. It gives to pu
of its stock a full equivalent for t
sideration paid. All its tran
are open and above board. It
concealments, and the reputatio
managers is such that they *cann*
to be dishonest in this transactio
advertisement.

A SPECIMEN OF THE RADICA
—When the topioftical and b
military Governor Geary was r
from Bedford Springs, some thr
ago, he stopped at a hotel in H
don for supper. When he came
his bill the clerk charged him
five cents, as he did every
His Excellency object to pay
sisting that it was "*a quarter too*
High words passed between th
the hero of Snickersville inform
clerk with an air who he w
threatening to complain to the
and to have him discharged.
lord, Major Morrison, heard a
of the case from his clerk as s
returned, and sustained him i
tion. We did not make a not
act of petty meanness when it
reported, because we thoug
might be some mistake. T
ingdon *Monitor* substantiates
ment it first made. Here w
dignity for you—a brigadier
governor quarrelling with a h
about "a quarter," and th
vengeance because he was ch
regular price for a meal o
Geary is a fair specimen of th
hero!—Lancaster *Intelligence*

WE publish in another c
article from the Boston *Post*,
a conversation between Presid
son and a correspondent of t
in which the President assign
sons for the removal of
Stanton and Gen. Sheridan.
that the former was made at th
and with the concurrence of Ge
and that Sheridan's removal w
upon imperative grounds of pu
cy and official duty. In fact t
tration as taken under Sh
Louisiana is conclusive proof o
fitness of the General for com
the Fifth Military District.
managed to make out a registr
which the black voters outnum
white in the proportion of nea
to one although the U. S. Cens
a preponderance of white popul
that State. By that Census the
white population in 1860 of 357,
free colored 18,647; and of slav
726. It follows therefore that by
tary manipulation nearly one h
the white voters are unregistered an
be disfranchised, although by the
the exclusion was only to be of a sma
number of persons who formerly held
office under the United States or under
the State. This unlawful and unjust
exclusion from registry of the white
voters of the State, was evidently made
in the interest of party, and to give the
negroes and a few Radical white managers, absolute control of the elections.

In another article we call attention to the administration of affairs by Sheridan in Texas, by which it will be seen that a similar injustice has been attempted and perpetrated in that State. These facts in connection with the general arbitrary and unreasonable conduct of Sheridan in the administration of affairs in his district, fully justified and demanded removal, and his assignment to a new field of duty where his partialities and passions cannot be exercised to the detriment of the public service. The Reconstruction laws are sufficiently harsh and severe, even when fairly administered, to satisfy any demand of justice or even of vengeance, and their administration should be committed to fair, honorable, discreet and able men.

FOR SALE—Two houses and lots in Bloom Township. They are both pleasantly located, and will be sold cheap, and a reasonable time given for payment. It is a first rate chance for a laborer or mechanic. For particulars inquire at this office. 4t.

stock as good
e obtainable. His dry goods,
ete, are of the best quality and
cheapest price, and now is the time to call and examine.

THE QUESTION SETTLED.—Those eminent men, Dr. James Clark, Physician to Queen Victoria, and Dr. Hughes Bennett, say that consumption can be cured. Dr. Wistar knew this when he discovered his now widely known Balsam of Wild Cherry, and experience has proved the correctness of his opinion.

SEPTEMBER.—There is every reason to fear great sickness this season. The summer has been wet, and all vegetable matter has grown luxuriently, so now, that decomposition is commencing, malarial poison will be developed to an awful extent; and the terrible diseases consequent thereupon follow. Billous remittent fevers, cholera morbus, and other bowel complaints, are already raging fearfully. Every person whose system is in the slightest manner diseased, may find himself at any moment the victim of some of these afflictions. The greatest regularity in all our habits should be observed, and the organism fortified by some good tonic preparation.

The Zingari Bitters will neutralize these poisons, even after they have entered the blood, and thus prevent its baneful effects. 4w

EGAL NOTICES.

CE.

y wife Celestia Whitesell left my
on Friday, August 16th 1867, with-
or provocation, this is to warn all
trusting her on my account, as I
ny debts of her contracting from
OLIVER WHITESELL.
n, Pa., Aug. 23, 1867-4t.

STRATOR'S NOTICE.

OF DIANA EDGAR, DEC'D.
ministration on the estate of Diana
Greenwood township, Columbia
ed, have been granted by the Reg-
nty, to John Staley, administra-
sides in said township. All per-
ims or demands against the estate
t, are requested to make them
administrator without delay, and
ebted are requested to make pay-
JOHN STALEY,
1867-6t. Administrator.

ISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

TE OF JACOB BOWMAN, DEC'D.
administration on the estate of Jacob
te of Maine township, Columbia coun-
, have been granted by the Register
nty, to Michael Grover, administrator,
s in Mainville, Columbia county. All
ving claims or demands against the
id decedent, are requested to make
n to the administrator without delay,
sons indebted are requested to make
MICHAEL GROVER,
, 1867-6t. Administrator.

NISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.

ATE OF HENRY BOWMAN, DECEASED.
administration on the estate of Henry
late of Main township, Columbia coun-
d, have been granted by the Register
nty to Mary Bowman of said town-
persons having claims or demands
e estate of the decedent are requested
m known, and those indebted to make
MARY BOWMAN,
, 1867. Administratrix.

NISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

OF REBECCA VANDERSLICE, DEC'D.
administration on the estate of Re-
derslice late of Bloom township, Co-
nty, deceased, have been granted by
r of said county to J. Heister Vander-
nistrator, who resides in Mount Pleas-
p. All persons knowing themselves
the said decedent are requested to
ent, and those having claims or de-
nst the same will present them with-
J. HEISTER VANDERSLICE,
nt, Aug. 30, 1867. Administrator.

TORS NOTICE.

HARMON KLINE, OF SCOTT TP., DEC'D.
stamentary on the estate of Harmon
f Scott township, Columbia County,
ranted by the Register of said county,
Kline, who resides in Bloomsburg.
having claims against the estate are
present them to the Executor for
and those knowing themselves in-
ke payment,
JOHN C. KLINE,
867. Executor

ORS' STATEMENT.

KIRNAN, Treasurer of Bounty Fund
m township, for the year 1866.
DR.

from Collector for 1866		3,210 00
" " David Camp 1865		102 82
" Jos. Knittle, Treasurer		33,64
		$3,346 46

CR.

ler for furnishing a	
	$390,00
n Bonds	1,755 31
on Bonds	1,208 99
mission	67 08
	$3,421 38
l T. McKirnan, Trea-	$74 92

ave examined the above ac-
rect.
HENRY MOSER,
LUKE BRENNAN,
CASPER HUGHES,
Auditors.

WER,

t-class
HAT AND CAP STORE,
Main Street, Bloomsburg. His
the very latest and best styles
citizens of Columbia County.
e the public with the follow-
eap prices:
ne, men's kip, double sole,
Men's glove kid, Congress, &c
moral shoes, Men's, women's
glove kid lasting gaiters, Wo-
very fine, Women's fine goat
Women's men's morocco and
on shoes, Misses' and child's
men's, misses', boys', and child's
keeps a great variety of
S, AND STRAW GOODS
the lowest prices, both for cash
nce.
attraction is in our goods. Don't
e cry of high prices, but call and
Respectfully,
H. C. HOWER.

UAL LIFE INSURANCE
ANY OF NEW YORK.
.................PRESIDENT,
over $20,000,000.
USIVELY CASH.
NDS AVAILABLE IMMEDIATELY
THE INSURANCE OR TO RE-
CE THE PREMIUM.
issued during the year ending
72 Policies, insuring $51,875,000,
of the year being $6,217,035,88.
ulars as to the working of the
cheerfully given by applying to
JOHN G. FREEZE,
Register's Office,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

TONE CLOVER SEED
RIPPER.
D OCTOBER 2, 1866.
h effective machine is admit-
observers to be the most direct
clover seed yet discovered.
t is sufficient to convince the
f its practical utility.
head from the stalk leaving
upon the ground. It is easily
, and requires but one man or
ple in structure, and not lia-
er, and can be cheaply got up.
age in this machine is, we
ed in the chaff, ready for the
r, besides saving the great
bor of mowing, handling and
straw. It will also pay ev-
his seed with this machine,
ving of the seed which is lost
thering it.
ucements offered to energeti
chase State or county Rights
res
TMAN & REINBOLD,
CENTRALIA,
Columbia County, Pa.

THE MISSISSIPPI;"
of the New States and Ter-
Great River to the Great
Albert D. Richardson.
IES SOLD IN ONE MONTH.
re on the Prairies, Mountains
st. With over 200 Descriptive
Views of the Scenery, Cities,
ple and Curiosities of the New
ries.
emigrants and settlers in the
History of that vast and fertile
an invaluable assistance, sup-
vant long felt of a full, authen-
ble to climate, soil, products,
d., etc.
r Circulars and see our terms,
of the work.
SAL PUBLISHING CO.,
St., Philadelphia, Pa.

FANCY TRIM-
MING A OKSTORE,
second door below man's, Main Street.
Just received a new a
ZEPHYRS, WOOLE D COTTON YARNS,
CORSETS, LACES, E OIDERIES,
MUSLIN EDGI DRESS TRIMMINGS
and every variety of usually kept in a
FANC ORE.
Also
SCHOOL BOOKS, B BOOKS, BIBLES,
SUNDAY-S BOOKS,
and a large lot of
MISCELLA BOOKS,
ACCOUNT AND M NDUM BOOKS,
BLANK DEEDS, BO D MORTGAGES,
and a general and well- assortment of
PAPER, EN OES, &c.
A. D. WEBB.

FARMERS LOO ERE!!
The undersigned desir nounce to the farm-
ing community that he tinues to manu-
facture the Celebrated 's Patent Railway
Chain
HORSE POWER THRESHER,
at the old stand in Lig , Columbia coun-
ty, Pa. Having enlarg his , to meet the
increasing demand to he feels assured
that he will be able to acco date all who favor
him with their orders.
Having on hand a go supply of well seasoned
lumber of the best qual workmen who
have been engaged in t facture for years,
he guarantees them eq superior to any
heretofore made. He so anufactures
HOSTETTER'S PAT AG HOLD NG
TRUCK AN EYER.
Repairing at the short ce and on reason-
able terms. Feeling th r past favors he
solicits a continuance o patronage heretofore
extended to him,
M. SCHUYLER.
Light Street, Pa., Aug8,

TEACHERS WA D.
One Male and one Fe cher for the Bor-
ough of Centralia, Colu County, or a term
of eight months or longe ing on the first
Monday in September, Ex ion of applicants
will be held in the School of the above place
on August 20th, 1867, at o k, A. M. By or-
der of the board J O'CONNER,
August 9, 1867. Sec'y.

CLOTHING.

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING.

Fresh arrival of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
DAVID LOWENBERG
invites attention to his stock of
CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE CLOTHING,
at his store on
Main Street, two doors above the American House,
Bloomsburg, Pa.,
where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of
MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
including the most fashionable, durable, and handsome
DRESS GOODS,
consisting of
BOX, SACK, FROCK, GUM, AND OIL-CLOTH COATS AND PANTS,
of all sorts, sizes, and colors. He has also replenished his already large stock of
FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,
STRIPED, FIGURED, AND PLAIN VESTS,
SHIRTS, CRAVATS, STOCKS, COLLARS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES,
SUSPENDERS, AND FANCY ARTICLES
He has constantly on hand a large and well-selected assortment of
CLOTHS AND VESTINGS,
which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear, and most of it is of home manufacture.
GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
of every description, fine and cheap. His case of Jewelry is not surpassed in this place. Call and examine his general assortment of
CLOTHING, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
DAVID LOWENBURG.

NEW CLOTHING AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

The undersigned respectfully announces to his many friends that he has opened a new Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Store, in the lower room of the Hartman Building, southwest corner of Main and Market Streets, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Having just returned from Philadelphia with a Large Stock of
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING
and
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, &c., &c,
he flatters himself that he can please all. His stock comprises
MEN'S, BOYS', AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING,
such as
DRESS COATS, SACK COATS, OVERCOATS,
PANTS, VESTS, SHIRTS,
UNDERSHIRTS, DRAWERS, COLLARS
NECK-TIES, HOSIERY, SUSPENDERS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, UMBRELLAS, &c
and in fact everything in the Clothing or Furnishing line at very low prices.
In addition to the above he has an elegant assortment of
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS.
CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
Call and see before purchasing elsewhere, and
SECURE GREAT BARGAINS.
oct6-1y J. W. CHEMBERLAIN.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

NEW FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
ROOMS OVER MILLER'S STORE,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
WHERE may be found the finest assortment of
FURNITURE
ever offered to the people of this section, consisting of
PARLOR, KITCHEN AND BED-ROOM FURNITURE,
of all kinds, sizes, styles, description and prices.
CHAIRS OF ALL STYLES,
Kitchen, Dining, Parlor and Sitting Room chairs,
EXTENSION TABLES,
Breakfast Tables, Dining Tables, Kitchen Tables, Library and Centre Tables.
SIDE BOARDS.
Chestnut, Walnut, and Chestnut-walnut Trimmed, Etageres—a large assortment on hand, well made and nicely finished.
DRESSING CASES,
Hall Stands, Hattrees and Brackets, every variety and finish.
SPRING BEDS.
The best ever offered to the public.
PICTURE FRAMES,
And in fact every thing to be found in a City Ware Room can be had in our rooms, and at the very lowest prices. I have established the
READY PAY AND ONE PRICE SYSTEM,
And warrant our goods as represented.
J. H. BATES.
Bloomsburg, May 31, 1867.

CONFECTIONERY, FRUIT, NUTS, &C., &C.

JACOBY & WIDMYER,
MANUFACTURERS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PLAIN AND FANCY CONFECTIONERY,
AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN FRUITS AND NUTS.
Exchange Block, Bloomsburg, Pa.
ORANGES, LEMONS, RAISINS, PRUENS,
ROCK CANDY,
SEEDLESS RASINS, LAYER RASINS, CURRANTS,
CITRON, FIGS, DOLLS, &C.
BREAD AND CAKES,
of all kinds.
ENOS JACOBY,
FRED. E. WIDMYER.
Bloomsburg, April 5, 1867.

THE AMERICAN HAY KNIFE AND FORK.—We the undersigned citizens of Columbia County witnessed the trial of hay forks on the farm of Mr. Pursel, in Hemlock Township, on Monday, May 7, 1866, between the American Hay Knife and Fork manufactured by SLIFER, WALLS, SHRINER & Co., of Lewisburg, Pa., and the Rundel's Patent Hay Hook. The American Fork lifted more hay in one draught than the Rundel in three. We are satisfied it will take as much hay into the mow as two good horses can draw. We also saw it cutting hay, and think it cannot be beat as a hay knife, and cheerfully recommend it as the best hay fork and knife we have ever seen.

C. RITTENBENDER, DR. F. C. HARRISON,
W. B. KOONS, JOHN DOAK,
JOHN DETERICK, DANIEL NOYER,
H. DIGLEMILLER, SYLVESTER PURSEL,
MICHAEL HELLER, JOHN WOLF.

They also manufacture the celebrated Buckeye Reaper and Mower, and other agricultural implements.

PRIVATE SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.
THE undersigned would announce to the public that he wishes to dispose at private sale of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES OF
TIMBER LAND,
situate in Fishingcreek township, Columbia co., bounded by lands of Deaver M'Henry, Joseph Coleman, Samuel Coleman and others. The timber is principally white pine, yellow pine, rock oak and chestnut. Two hundred acres are nearly level, and all could be easily farmed. Ample time given, but good security is asked.
MICHAEL LEMON,
FORKS P. O.,
June 28, 1867. Columbia county, Pa.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE BLOOMSBURG LITERARY INSTITUTE, July 1, 1867.
WE, the Officers of the Board of Trustees, certify that the conditions upon which the last subscriptions to the Stock of said Institute was made have been complied with.
I. R. RUPERT, President.
Attest, F. C. EYER, Secretary.

The subscribers to the Stock of the above named Institute will please pay the first installment, to wit: One-fourth of their subscription as per said condition, to WILLIAM SNYDER, Treasurer.
I. R. RUPERT, President.
July 5, 1867.

TEACHERS WANTED.

Conyngham School District wants five male and one female teachers for the ensuing year. All applicants must undergo an examination before the County Superintendent on the 28th day of August next or after, at Centralia. The schools will open on the 1st day of September, and continue ten months, if no alterations are made hereafter.
By order of the Board,
F. R. WOHLFARTH, Sec'y.
Locust Dale, Aug. 3, 1867.

DRY GOODS.

MILLER'S STORE.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
The subscriber has just returned from the cities with another large and select assortment of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
purchased in New York and Philadelphia at the lowest figure, and which he is determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured elsewhere in Bloomsburg. His stock comprises
LADIES' DRESS GOODS
of the choicest styles and latest fashions, together with a large assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, consisting of the following articles:

Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Shawls,
Flannels,
Silks,
White Goods,
Linens,
Hoop Skirts,
Muslins,
Hollowware
Cedarware
Hardware
Queensware,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps,
Hoop Nets,
Umbrellas,
Looking-Glasses,
Tobacco,
Coffee,
Sugars,
Teas,
Rice,
Allspice,
Ginger,
Cinnamon,
Nutmegs,

AND NOTIONS GEN RALLY.
In short, everything usualy kept in country stores, to which he invites the attention of the public generally. The highest price will be paid for country produce in exchange for goods.
S. H. MILLER,
Arcade Buildings, Bloomsburg, Pa.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

AT PETER ENT'S STORE,
IN LIGHT STREET,
OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
THE subscriber has just received and has on hand at his old stand in Light Street, a large and select
ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDISE
purchased at the lowest figure, and which he is determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured elsewhere in Light Street,
FOR CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.
His stock consists of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
choicest styles and latest fashions,
Calicoes, Muslins,
Ginghams, Flannels,
Hosiery, Carpets,
Silks, Shawls,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
Satinetts, Cassimers,
Cottonades, Kentucky Jeans,
&C., &C., &C.
GROCERIES, MACKERAL,
Queensware, Cedarware, Hardware, Medicines, Drugs, Oils, Paints, &c.
BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS.
In short everything usually kept in a country store. The patronage of his old friends and the public generally, is respectfully solicited.
The highest market price paid for country produce. PETER ENT.
Light Street, May 3, 1867.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

AT D. K. SLOAN'S STORE,
IN ORANGEVILLE, PA.,
OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
The subscriber has just received and has on hand at his store in Orangeville, a large and select
ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDISE
purchased at the lowest figure, and which he is determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured elsewhere in Orangeville,
FOR CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.
His stock consists of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
CHOICEST STYLES AND LATEST FASHIONS,
Calicoes, Muslins, Ginghams, Flannels, Hosiery,
CARPETS, SHAWLS,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
Satinets, Cassimers,
Cottonades, Kentucky Jeans,
&C., &C., &C.
GROCERIES MACKERAL,
Queensware, Cedarware, Hardware, Medicines,
DRUGS, OILS, PAINTS, &C.
BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS.
In short everything usually kept in a country store. The patronage of his old friends and the public generally, is respectfully solicited.
The highest market price paid for country produce. D. K. SLOAN.
Orangeville, May 21, 1867.

J. J. BROWER,

Is now offering to the public his Stock of
SPRING GOODS
consisting in part of a full line of
INGRAIN, WOOL AND RAG
CARPETS,
Fine cloths and cassimere for Ladies' coats,
HANDSOME DRESS GOODS,
of all patterns and qualities, Inlaids and Prints of various qualities and prices,
BLEACHED AND BROWN MUSLINS,
LADIE'S FRENCH CORSETS,
AND
BALMORAL SKIRTS.
Good assortment of
LADIES' & CHILDREN'S GAITERS & BOOTS.
Fresh Groceries and Spices. New assortment of
GLASS AND QUEENS-WARE,
FX—NO. 1 MACKEREL
in one-half and one-fourth barrels.
Now is the time to make your selections, as I am offering goods at very low prices, and our motto is fair dealing to all, and not to be undersold by any. J. J. BROWER.
Bloomsburg, April 12, 1867.

MERCHANDISE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
To my friends and the public generally, that all kinds of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE,
NOTIONS, &C.,
are constantly on hand and for sale
AT BARTON'S OLD STAND,
BLOOMSBURG, BY
JAMES K. EYER.
Also, Sole Agent for ELLIS' PHOSPHATE OF LIME. Large lot constantly on hand. [8.18'67.

JUST PUBLISHED.

NEW YORK ON SINGING
BASSINI'S
TWENTY MELODIC EXERCISES,
IN FORM OF SOLFEGGIOS FOR SOPRANO OR MEZZO SOPRANO VOICES, INTENDED AS STUDIES TO ACQUIRE THE ART OF SINGING.

"These exercises were composed to be used simultaneously with his system, 'THE ART OF SINGING,' or with any other method for the cultivation of the voice, and will take the place of Concone's Solfeggios; being more melodious and better adapted for teaching.

"Some of these exercises are specially beautiful as well as useful, a mingling of the *dulce et utile*, which secures the interest as well as the improvement of the student. The various styles developed in these exercises render them invaluable in an educational point of view, as they tend to enlarge the intelligence and the appreciation, and at the same time form the taste of the pupil. They must be studied carefully with reference to the innumerable marks of expression and forms of ornamentation. Upon the minute accuracy with which these are accomplished depends the actual sterling advancement of the pupil; any evasion or slurring in these respects is time and effort, utterly wasted, while, on the other hand, a close and patient investigation, and a faithful execution of them, will give unexpected power and facility, and open to the student the means and resources by which great artists produce their most brilliant and profound effects."—*Watson's Art Journal.*

IN TWO VOLUMES.

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A sample copy sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of Wholesale Price, $1.50.
Published by WM. HALL & SON,
No. 543 Broadway, N. Y.,
Publishers and dealers in Music, and manufacturers of flutes, fifes, Flageolets, &c., &c., &c., &c.
Send for catalogue of prices. [jl19'67.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE WASHINGTON LIBRARY CO., PHILADELPHIA.

SUBSCRIPTION ONE DOLLAR.
$300,000
PRESENTS TO SUBSCRIBERS.
ONE CASH PRESENT OF $40,000.
ONE CASH PRESENT OF $20,000.
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ONE CASH PRESENT OF $5,000.
TWO CASH PRESENTS OF $2,500 EACH.
Read full Schedule of Presents Below.
Each certificate of Stock is accompanied with a BEAUTIFUL STEEL-PLATE ENGRAVING, worth more at retail than the cost of Certificate, and also insures to the holder a Present in the Great Distribution.

THE WASHINGTON LIBRARY CO.
is chartered by the State of Pennsylvania, and organized in aid of the
RIVERSIDE INSTITUTE
FOR
SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' ORPHANS.
Incorporated by the State of N. J., April 8, 1867.

THE RIVERSIDE INSTITUTE,
Situate at Riverside, Burlington county, New Jersey, is founded for the purpose of gratuitously educating the sons of deceased Soldiers and Seamen of the United States.
The Board of Trustees consists of the following well-known citizens of Pennsylvania and New Jersey:
Hon. Wm. B. Mann, District Attorney, Philadelphia, Pa.
Hon. Lewis R. Bromall, Ex-Chief Coiner U. S. Mint, and Recorder of Deeds, Philadelphia.
Hon. James M. Scovel, New Jersey.
Hon. W. W. Ware, New Jersey.
Henry Gorman, Esq., Agent Adams' Express, Philadelphia, Pa.
J. E. Coe, Esq., of Joy, Coe & Co., Philadelphia.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C. April 18, 1867.—Office of Internal Revenue:—Having received satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of the enterprise conducted by the Washington Library Company, will be devoted to charitable uses, permission is hereby granted to said Company to conduct such enterprise exempt from all charge, whether from special tax or other duty.
E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

THE WASHINGTON LIBRARY COMPANY,
In order that the benevolent object set forth in this circular may be successfully accomplished, have issued five series of
FINE STEEL-PLATE ENGRAVINGS,
which are put on subscription at prices much below their retail value.
Certificates of Stock in the Washington Library Company will be issued, stamped with the seal of the Company, and signed by the Secretary. None others genuine.
Any person sending us One Dollar, or paying the same to our local agents, will receive immediately a fine Steel Plate engraving, at choice from the following list, and one certificate of stock, insuring one present in our published schedule.
One Dollar Engravings.
No. 1—"My Child! My Child!" No. 2—"They're Saved! They're Saved!" No. 3—"Old Seventy-six; or the Early Days of the Revolution."
Any person paying two dollars will receive either of the following fine steel plates, at choice, and two certificates of stock, thus becoming entitled to two presents.
Two Dollar Engravings.
No. 1—"Washington's Courtship." No. 2—"Washington's Last Interview with his Mother."
Three Dollar Engravings.
Any person paying three dollars will receive the beautiful steel plate of "Home from the War," and three certificates of stock, becoming entitled to three presents.
Four Dollar engravings.
Any person paying four dollars shall receive the large and beautiful steel plate of "The Perils of Our Forefathers," and four certificates of stock entitling them to four presents.
Five Dollar Engravings.

THE WASHINGTON LIBRARY CO.
WILL AWARD
THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS
IN PRESENTS TO THE SHAREHOLDERS,
On Wednesday, September 25th 1867,
AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
OR AT THE INSTITUTE, RIVERSIDE, N. J.

Schedule of Presents:

1 Cash Present	$40,000
1 Cash Present	20,000
1 Cash Present	10,000
1 Cash Present	5,000
2 Cash Presents of $2,500 each	5,000
1 Handsome country residence, stable, grounds, &c, Germantown, Philadelphia	18,000
1 Double residence, three-story brick, in Camden, N. J.	15,000
1 Coal Depot, offices, sheds, ground, with business established, No. 1314 Washington Avenue, Philadelphia	15,000
1 Country residence, Riverside, N. J., with ground, fruits, &c	10,000
1 Threestory cottage, lot, &c	5,000
25 Valuable building lots, Riverside, $200 each	5,000
1 Elegant turnout family carriage, span of horses, harness, &c., complete	5,000
10 Valuable building lots, Riverside, $300 each	3,000
1 beautiful silver-gray horse, 15½ hands high, sired by the celebrated imported Arabian Horse "Caliph;" also, a light road wagon, weight 140 pounds, with set of superior single harness, &c., making a first-class establishment	3,000
20 Pianos, $500 each	10,000
20 Melodeons, $225 each	4,500
5 Rosewood sewing machines, $200 each	1,000
10 Family sewing machines, $100 each	1,000
50 Fine gold watches, $200 each	10,000
100 Oil paintings, by leading artists—aggregate value	10,000
3 Camel's hair shawls, $1,000 each	3,000
2 Camel's hair shawls, $3,000 each	6,000
3 Handsome Lace shawls, $250 each	750
10 Cashmere shawls, $50 each	500
20 Silk dress patterns, $75 each	1,500
50 City building lots, $175 each	8,750
The remainder will consist of Silverware, musical boxes, opera glasses, pocket bibles, and different articles of ornament and use, amounting to	82,000
Total	$300,000

All the properties given clear of incumbrances.

HOW TO OBTAIN SHARES AND ENGRAVINGS.
Send orders to us by mail, enclosing from $1 to $20, either by Post Office orders or in a registered letter, at our risk. Larger amounts should be sent by draft or express.

10 shares with Engravings	$9.50
25 shares with Engravings	23.50
50 shares with Engravings	46.50
75 shares with Engravings	60.50
100 shares with Engravings	90.00

Local AGENTS WANTED throughout the United States.

The Association have appointed as Receivers, Messrs. GEORGE A. COOKE & CO., whose well known integrity and business experience will be a sufficient guarantee that the money intrusted to them will be promptly applied to the purpose stated.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., May 20, 1867.
To the Officers and Members of the Washington Library Co., N. S. READ, Secretary.
Gentlemen:—On receipt of your favor of the 13th inst., notifying us of our appointment as Receivers for your Company, we took the liberty to submit a copy of your Charter, with a plan of your enterprise, to the highest legal authority of the State, and having received his favorable opinion in regard to its legality, and sympathizing with the benevolent object of your Association, viz: the education and maintenance of the orphan children of our soldiers and sailors at the Riverside Institute, we have concluded to accept the trust, and to use our best efforts to promote so worthy an object.
Respectfully, yours, &c.,
GEO. A. COOKE & CO.
Address all letters and orders to
GEO. A. COOKE & CO., BANKERS.
33 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Receivers for the Washington Library Co.
J. B. PURSEL,
Authorized Agent for Bloomsburg and vicinity.
July 5, 1867-6m.

NEW CABINET WARE HOUSE.

THE undersigned takes this method to inform the public that he has opened a
NEW FURNITURE WARE HOUSE
in the Waller Brick Building, on Main Street,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
Which he has purchased and intends to keep permanently filled with Furniture of
CITY AND HOME MANUFACTURE.
IT COMPRISES OF
BED MATRESSES,
SOFAS, LOUNGES
MARBLE TOP CENTRE TABLES,
CHAIRS—CUSHIONED, CANE BOTTOMED,
AND WOOD BOTTOMED,
EXTENSION TABLES, LOOKING GLASSES
PARLOR, CHAMBER AND DINING ROOM FURNITURE.
In fact a full assortment of
READY-MADE COFFINS
of all sizes, and of
EVERYTHING IN THE LINE OF HIS TRADE.
All of which will be sold
CHEAP FOR CASH.
The public are invited to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.
GEORGE W. CORELL.
Bloomsburg, August 16, 1867.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE NEW MAGAZINE.

Fresh, Bright, Instructive, and Entertaining,
THE RIVERSIDE MAGAZINE,
FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.
Messrs. HURD & HOUGHTON, Publishers,
No. 459 Broome Street, New York.
Take pleasure in announcing the immediate issue of the Initial Number of
THE RIVERSIDE MAGAZIE,
FOR YOUNG PEOPLE,
to be edited by HORACE E. SCUDDER (author of "Dream Children," etc., etc.), and published monthly, commencing with January, 1867. The purpose of the Riverside Magazine will be to satisfy the tastes of the younger public with instructive and entertaining reading matter, attractively illustrated by competent artists. In the contributions regard will be had rather to the merit of the articles than to the previous reputation of the authors, and all sections of the country will be fully represented.
History in its more popular forms will occupy a prominent place, and, as appertaining to this, Narratives of Travel, Adventures in various countries, Manners and Customs of different Nations, and such Biographical Sketches as will interest and profit the young, while the different departments of Natural History and Science will receive their due share of attention.
With each successive number the varied work, amusements, and pleasures of in-door and out-door life will be portrayed, and the interest of the youthful reader constantly maintained.
The illustrations of the Magazine will attract the eyes of the youngest as well as please the older children. Mr. H. L. Stephens will furnish a full-page humorous Cartoon for every number throughout the year, and with artists will continue to give new readings to familiar themes.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
$2 50 per year, in advance; 3 copies, $6 50; 5 copies, $10; 10 copies, $20, and an extra copy gratis; single copies, 20 cents. The first number is now ready for inspection. Sample copies of this number sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of 20 cents.
Agents and Canvassers wanted in every part of the country. Address
HURD & HOUGHTON, Publishers,
No. 459 Broome Street, New York.

THE GALAXY,

A FORTNIGHTLY ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE.
THE GALAXY is published fortnightly, on the first and fifteenth of each month, and has the advantage of coming to the reader intermediately between the monthlies and the weeklies.
With the second number the Magazine was enlarged by sixteen pages, making it to contain ninety-six pages of matter.
ITS CONTRIBUTORS.
THE GALAXY will be an original American Magazine of the highest class. Arrangements have accordingly been made for regular contributions from the best known and most meritorious writers in the country; and moreover, the Editor will always seek to elicit and encourage contributions from new authors of real ability or decided genius. The articles in THE GALAXY will be signed with the names of their authors, who will be allowed a wide freedom in the expression of opinions.
The first and second numbers of THE GALAXY, for May first and fifteenth, 1866, contain contributions from John Esten Cooke, Frances Power Cobbe, Rose Terry, George Alfred Townsend, Edmund C. Stedman, the Author of "Emily Chester," Professor Pierre Blot, Dr. W. H. Draper, Stillman S. Conant, General Cluseret, and others.
"The Claverings," by Anthony Trollope, and "Archie Lovell," by Mrs. Edwards, were commenced in the first number of THE GALAXY, and will continue to be published serially simultaneously with their appearance in England. The back numbers of the Magazine containing these stories may always be obtained from a newsdealer or from the proprietors.
PROFESSOR BLOT ON COOKERY.
In the second number of THE GALAXY was commenced a series of articles on Cookery, by Professor Pierre Blot, the well-known teacher of the art. These articles will be made of great practical value to every family. Beside many gastronomical directions of essential importance, they will contain receipts and practical suggestions which must secure for them thousands of readers.
TERMS.
The price of THE GALAXY is 25 cents a number; $5 for the year of twenty-four numbers; $3 for six months—twelve numbers. The volumes for the year will include 2,500 octavo pages, illustrated by twenty-five or more full-page engravings, printed on tinted paper; beside innumerable smaller illustrations, scattered through the text. THE GALAXY may be ordered at the rate of twenty-five cents a number for any length of time desired.
Specimen copies will be sent on receipt of 25 censt. Address
W. C. & F. P. CHURCH, Proprietors,
39 Park Row, New York.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

"Unquestionably the best sustained work of the kind in the World."
Critical Notices of the Press.
It is the foremost Magazine of the day. The fireside never had a more delightful companion, nor the million a more enterprising friend, than Harper's Magazine.—*Methodist Protestant, Baltimore.*
The most popular Monthly in the world.—*New York Observer.*
We must refer in terms of eulogy to the high tone and varied excellencies of Harper's Magazine—a journal with a monthly circulation of about 170,000 copies—in whose pages are to be found some of the choicest light and general reading of the day. We speak of this work as an evidence of the culture of the American People; and the popularity it has acquired is merited. Each Number contains fully 144 pages of reading-matter, appropriately illustrated with good wood-cuts; and it combines in itself the racy monthly and the more philosophical quarterly, blended with the best features of the daily journal. It has great power in the dissemination of a love of pure literature.—*Trubner's Guide to American Literature, London.*
The volumes bound constitute of themselves a library of miscellaneous reading such as cannot be found in the same compass in any other publication that has come under our notice.—*Boston Courier.*
SUBSCRIPTIONS—1867.
The Publishers have perfected a system of mailing by which they can supply the Magazine and Weekly promptly to those who prefer to receive their periodicals directly from the office of publication.
The postage on Harper's Magazine is 24 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post-office.
TERMS.

One copy one year	$4 00

An extra copy of either the Weekly or Magazine will be supplied gratis for every club of five subscribers at $4 each, in one remittance; or six copies for $20.
Back numbers can be supplied at any time.
A Complete Set, now comprising Thirty-three Volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, for $2 25 per volume. Single volumes, by mail, post-paid, $3 00. Cloth cases, for binding, 58 cents, by mail, post-paid.
*** Subscriptions sent from British North American Provinces must be accompanied with 20 cents additional, to prepay United States postage. Address HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers,
Franklin Square, New York.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

We respectfully invite attention to the following note from the able and popular Deputy State Superintendent of Schools for Pennsylvania:
Messrs. TICKNOR & FIELDS, Boston, Mass.:
GENTLEMEN,—Permit me to congratulate you on the marked success of "Our Young Folks." From the issue of the first number I have watched with much solicitude its tone and character, well knowing the immense influence, for good or for evil, it would be likely to wield. Judging by the tone which has prevailed in much of our juvenile literature, both religious and secular, I feared that its contributors might lack that youngheartedness which can alone speak to the child-nature, or that the faith and ingenuousness of youth might be tampered with and displaced by a fancy for the vices and deceits of maturer years. Happily my fears have proved groundless, and the whole community have to thank you for producing a magazine so well adapted to the class for which it is intended, and so elevating and refining in its influences. SAMUEL P. BATES,
Deputy State Superintendent Schools, Pa.
TERMS OF OUR YOUNG FOLKS: $2 a year, in advance; three copies, $5; five copies, $8; ten copies, $15; and each additional copy $1.50. Twenty copies, $30, and a copy gratis to the person procuring the club.
Special inducements offered to teachers to act as agents. Special copy and circular sent to persons who wish to procure subscribers, for ten cents. TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers,
Boston, Mass.

THE WEEKLY PATRIOT AND UNION.

—THE CENTRAL DEMOCRATIC ORGAN OF THE STATE.—The Weekly Patriot and Union is published every Thursday by the Patriot and Union Printing and Publishing Association. It is a double sheet of eight pages, and contains forty-eight columns of matter, made up of Literary, Agricultural, News, Trade and Miscellaneous selections, Reports of Congressional and Legislative Proceedings, Speeches, Political Essays, Editorials, etc.
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MEADVILLE THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL.

—The Fall term began September 3. The Faculty of instruction consists of four resident and four non-resident professors, and a tutor. The object is to educate young men for the Christian Ministry. There is a preparatory class for those who have not received a collegiate education. One hundred and sixty dollars a year are granted to beneficiaries, with an additional sum in special cases. The tuition, use of Library and text-books, are free to all. The school was founded by the Unitarian and Christian denominations, but is open to all who believe in the divine origin of Christianity. The Library consists of 8,500 volumes.
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CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY,

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M. C. SLOAN & BROTHER
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continue the business of making
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,
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FANCY WAGONS,
which they have constantly on hand to suit customers. Never using any material but the best and employing the most experienced workmen, they hope to continue as heretofore to give entire satisfaction to every customer. An inspection of their work, and of the reasonable price asked for the same, is sure to insure a sale.

Farmer's Department.

Why it is that Potatoes Yield Less than Formerly.

A CORRESPONDENT wishes to be told why the yield of potatoes is less than formerly. The reason is not difficult of discovery. It exists as a law of nature, embracing animals as well as vegetable organisms. These all have excretory as well as secretory functions. All throw off effete matter, and this effete matter is hateful to the secretory vessels on which vegetables depend for their development. If many crops in succession, of the same vegetable, are grown, the effete matter increases in proportion to the nutritive, and finally overcomes all efforts at successful cultivation. The food decreases and the poison increases, with every crop. If manure, general or special, is added to the soil, it increases the food, but does not necessarily diminish the poisonous effete matter. One hundred years ago potatoes were but little cultivated, and most grounds were left fresh for their production. Then and long afterwards, 400 bushels was not an extraordinary yield. Now the increased taste for its use, and the great augmentation of our people, in number and ability to purchase, have made it necessary that great breadths of land should be used for its growth. In consequence of this, much of the land has become weakened to a degree that invites destructive enemies to feed on its substance—to take advantage of its weakened organization. Hence the rot, so called and other ailments. Mother earth is a good mother, but like her sex generally she has a taste for variety in outer adornments. She will change her dress, even the most durable of her fabrics—her forests. These are ever varying in composition, and finally thrown off altogether for grasses. These, again, have their round of varieties, and in a long course of years give place to other plants. Mother earth will have her way and those of us, her children, who best understand her requirements, will partake most largely of her bounties.

About the Door.

A BIT of shrubbery in the yard, a vine climbing by a trellis, a strip of refreshing green spread from the door, are sure to make a place of greater marketable value, which, with many, is a consideration to be thought of before any other. Such need no further appeal to their sense of neatness, then. But those who really love the suggestions of beauty for their own sake, will not omit the turf patch, the shrubbery and the hedge and vine, because they make almost any home more attractive and lovely, and cause the sentiments to sprout, like the very leaves and buds themselves. How few stop to consider what a powerful association lies lurking in every simple but familiar object that holds us almost as steady and strongly to home as wife and children; they are closely associated with these in fact, and can with difficulty be separated. Therefore, we say to all, brush up about the door, and plant near by, an object of simple beauty. It will bear fruit in the heart a hundred fold.—*Mass. Plowman.*

Apple-tree Suckers.

MANY otherwise good apple orchards are allowed to become defaced, as well as seriously injured, by allowing a profusion of suckers to grow at the base of the trunks. Attempts are sometimes made to get rid of them by cutting them down to the surface of the ground and leaving considerable portions below in the form of short stumps. These sprout again, and they soon become as bad as ever. A better way is to wait until they are in leaf at which time they are loosened more readily, and taking each separately in the hands, and placing a thick boot upon it near the tree, they are quickly separated. If done at this time of the year, they will not be likely to sprout again.

To make a Stack Settle True.

THERE are two thing to do this; keeping the center up; and pitching on from all sides. This last makes the stack settle evenly. Pitching on two sides will balance it; but it is not so good, as it does not make it evenly solid all round, but leaves some parts lower, where the water is apt to settle. By keeping the stack high in the centre, as it is built up and sloping outward, the rain will be unable to penetrate, as, like a roof, it will ward it off. Keep high in the middle from bottom to top, and pitch on all sides to make equally solid.

Line Fence.

THE man who has bought the farm adjoining yours has no right to demand that the division of the fence should be changed from what it was when the previous owner held it, if that division was equitable; and the last owner is bound to keep the same half in repair, that his predecessors did. No matter how much he neglected to keep such fence in good repair, the last owner steps into his shoes, and cannot get rid of the liability to make such fence, as the law directs between different owners.

Canning Sweet Corn.

THE "Oneida Community" preserves sweet corn by cutting the corn raw into the cans, then fill with cold water even with the top of the corn; solder up the can, pricking a small hole in the cover; solder that up also. Boil the cans and contents in boiling water two and a half hours, then with a hot iron open the small hole and let the gas blow out; after which solder up and boil again two and a half hours and set away for use.

Slobbering in Horses.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Boston *Cultivator* says that this is a disease in horses. Saltpetre—a tablespoonful for a dose—he has found to cure the worst case he ever had, and has not found it necessary to give another dose. He gives a tablespoonful in the morning, and in three days, if not free from it, he gives another dose.

THERE is profound wisdom in the saying of an English farmer, that he fed his land before it was hungry, rested it before it was weary, and weeded it before it was foul. Seldom has so much agricultural knowledge been condensed in a single sentence.

To surround an orchard with hedges of evergreens, is to make a climate equal to one, two hundred miles South. When the country was new, peaches grew in Massachusetts.

THE late wet weather is said to have been destr[illegible] to the potato crop.

For the Young Folks.

Spitz and the Sparrow.

A SHEPHERD had a poor dog called Spitz, that had been a faithful servant. But Spitz grew old, and his master began to take no more care of him, but often let him suffer from hunger. At last he could bear it no longer, so he took to his heels and ran off. On the road he met a sparrow, that said to him, "Why are you so sad, my friend?" "Because," said Spitz, "I am very hungry, and have nothing to eat." "If that be all," said the sparrow, "come with me to the next town." So on they went together into the town, and as they passed a butcher's shop the sparrow said to the dog, "Stand there a little while, frend Spitz, till I peck you down a piece of meat." So the sparrow perched upon the shelf, and having first looked cunningly round and round about her, to see if any one was there watching her, she pecked and scratched at a beef-steak that was lying upon the edge of the shelf, till at last down it fell. Then Master Spitz snapped it up and scrambled away with it into a corner, where he soon ate it all up. "Well," said the sparrow, "you shall have some more if you will; so come on to the next shop, and I will get you a mutton-chop."

When the dog had eaten this, too, the sparrow said to him, "Well, my good friend, have you had enough now?" "I have had plenty of meat," said he, "but I should like to have a piece of bread to eat after it." "Come with me, then," said the sparrow, "and you shall soon have that too." So she took him to a baker's shop, and pecked at two rolls that lay in the window till they fell down.

When those were eaten, the sparrow asked Spitz whether he had enough now. "Yes," said he; "and now let us take a walk a little way out of the town." So they both went out upon the high road; but as the weather was warm, they had not gone far before the dog said, "I am very much tired,—I should like to take a nap." "Very well," said the sparrow, "do so, and in the meantime I will perch upon that bush." So Spitz lay down in the road, and fell fast asleep.

Whilst he slept, there came by a carter with a cart drawn by three horses, and loaded with two casks of wine. The sparrow, seeing that the carter did not turn out of the way, but would go on in the track in which Spitz lay, so as to daive over him,—called out, "Stop! stop! Mr. Carter, or it shall be the worse for you." But the carter grumbled to himslf, "You make it the worse for me, indeed! what can you do?" and cracked his whip, and drove his cart over the poor dog, so that the wheels crushed him to death. "There," cried the sparrow, "thou cruel villain, thou hast killed my friend Spitz! Now mind what I say. This deed of thine shall cost thee all thou art worth." "Do your worst and welcome," said the brute.

But the sparrow crept under the tilt of the cart and pecked at the bung of one of the casks till she loosened it; and then all the wine ran out without the carter seeing it. At last he looked round, and saw that the cart was dripping, and the cask quite empty. "What an unlucky wretch I am!" cried he. "Not wretch enough yet!" said the sparrow, as she alighted upon the head of one of the horses, and pecked at him till he reared up and kicked. When the carter saw this he drew out his hatchet, and aimed a blow at the sparrow, meaning to kill her; but she flew away and the blow fell upon the poor horse's head with such force that he fell down dead. "Unlucky wretch that I am!" cried he. "Not wretch enough yet!" said the sparrow. And as the carter went on with the two horses, she again crept under the tilt of the cart and pecked out the bung of the second cask, so that all the wine ran out.

When the carter saw this, he again cried out, "Miserable wretch that I am!" But the sparrow answered, "Not wretch enough yet!" and perched on the head of the second horse and pecked at him too. The carter ran up and struck at her again with his hatchet; but away she flew, and the blow fell upon the second horse, and killed him on the spot. "Unlucky wretch that I am!" said he. "Not wretch enough yet!" said the sparrow; and perching upon the third horse, she began to peck him too. The carter was mad with fury; and without looking about him, or caring what he was about, struck again at the sparrow, but killed his third horse. "Alas! miserable wretch that I am!" cried he. "Not wretch enough yet!" answered the sparrow, as she flew away; "now will I plague and punish thee at thy own house." The carter was forced to leave his cart behind him, and to go home overflowing with rage and sorrow.

"Alas," said he to his wife, "what ill luck has befallen me! My wine is all spilt, and my horses are all three dead." "Alas, husband!" replied she, "and a wicked bird has come into the house and has brought with her all the birds in the world, I am sure; and they have fallen upon our corn in the loft, and are eating it up at such a rate!" Away ran the husband up stairs, and saw thousands of birds sitting upon the floor eating up his corn, with the sparrow in the midst. "Unlucky wretch that I am!" cried the carter; for he saw that his corn was almost all gone. "Not wretch enough yet!" said the sparrow: "thy cruelty shall cost thee thy life yet!" And away she flew.

The carter seeing that he had thus lost all that he had, went down into the kitchen, and was still not sorry for what he had done, but sat himself angrily and sulkily in the chimney-corner. But the sparrow sat on the outside of the window, and cried, "Carter! thy cruelty shall cost thee thy life! With that he jumped up in a rage, seized his hatchet and threw it at the sparrow; but it missed her, and only broke the window. The sparrow now hopped in, perched upon the window-seat, and cried, "Carter! it will cost thee thy life!" Then he became mad and blind with rage, and struck the window-seat with such force that he cleft it in two: and as the sparrow flew from place to place, the carter and his wife were so furious that they broke all their goods, glasses, chairs benches, the table, and at last the walls, without touching the bird at all. In the end, however, they caught her; and the wife said, "Shall I kill her at once?" "No," cried he, "that is letting her off too easily; she shall die a much more cruel death. I will eat her." But the sparrow began to flutter, about, and stretched out her neck and cried, "Carter! it will cost thee thy life yet!" With that he could wait no longer; so he gave his wife the hatchet, and cried, "Wife, strike at her and kill her in my hand!" And the wife struck; but she missed her aim and hit her husband on the head, so that he fell down dead, when the sparrow flew quietly home to her nest.

DRY GOODS, &c.

GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
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GRAND OPENING

OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
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&c., &c., &c.,

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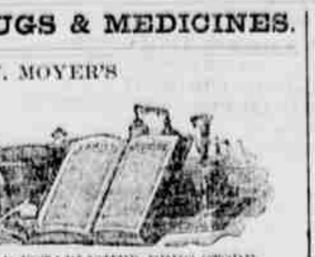

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Trusses of approved make,

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DRUGGIST,
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☞ Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours.

In medicines, quality is of the first importance.

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They respectfully invite the patronage of their friends, and the public generally, assuring them "SAFE," and whatever will be purchased of them will be fresh and pure. [apr26'67

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BARRETT'S HAIR RESTORATIVE
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Restores Gray Hair to its natural color. Promotes the growth of the Hair. Changes the roots to their original organic action. Eradicates Dandruff and Humors. Prevents Hair falling out. Is a Superior Dressing. It contains no injurious ingredients, and is the most popular and reliable article throughout the East, West, North and South.

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OF
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HAS NO SUPERIOR.

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Goods to compare with stringency of the market. Look and compare prices befo chasing elsewhere. Just call at the favori ness stand of

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and numerous articles common to such estab ments, besides a general assortment of

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TO SHIVE
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The undersigned hav
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FLOUR, SALT
all of which I propo
for cash or produce.
☞ Call and see.
April 12, 1867.

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Would respectfull
patrons, that he ha
FRUIT & CON
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OIL CLOTHS AND WINDOW SHADES,
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STOVES AND TINWARE.

A. M. RUPERT

announces to his friends and customers that continues the above business at his old place on MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG. Customers can be accomodated with

FANCY STOVES

of all kinds, Stovepipes, Tinware, and every variety of article found in a Stove and Tinware Establishment in the cities, and on the most reasonable terms. Repairing done at the shortest notice.

25 DOZEN MILK-PANS

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THE undersigned has just fitted up and opened his new

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Give him a call. He is a good mechanic, and deserving of the public patronage.

JACOB METZ.

Bloomsburg, April 26, 1867.

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E FAIRS OF THE

e, Franklin Institute, Mary- Mass. Mechanics' Associa- Mechanics' Institute, St. gricultural and Me- ties' Association,

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ELASTIC-STICH
NG MACHINES

all others for the following rea-

with two threads direct from the quiring no rewinding.

more easily understood and used, e to derangement than other ma-

capable of executing perfectly, with- f adjustment, a much greater variety other machines.

ch made by these machines is much lastic, and durable, especially upon ch require to be washed and ironed, er stitch.

tch, owing to the manner in which the d is inwrought, is much the most l beautiful in use, and retains this and beauty even upon articles fre- shed and ironed until they are worn

ucture of the seam is such that, though broken at intervals of only a few will neither open, run, nor ravel, but and durable.

other machines, these fasten both e seam by their own operation.

these machines, while silk is used upon face side of the seam, cotton may be the other side without lessening the durability of the seam. This can be o other machine, and is a great saving rticles stitched or made up with silk.

machines, in addition to their superior nstruments for sewing, by a change of t, easily learned and practised, execute beautiful and permanent embroidery ental work.

on to their family machines they have

ROVED DOUBLE LOCK
STITCH MACHINES,

stitch alike on both sides. This Com- e both the Lock and Double-stitch Ma- that persons having a preference can as they like best, and if not suited can r the other, thus giving the public the of this arrangement. They also make invented

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e upon all machines heretofore known with the Lock-Stitch. It is of great strength, especially adapted for tailors, rs, harness-makers, carriage-trimmers, ll descriptions of work to which the is applicable. It works with equal k, cotton, or linen thread, and will sew muslin as well as the thickest leather. with Hemmers, $85. Their No. 9 is

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g many improvements, adapted for tai- est-making, light shoemaking, as well as y sewing. Large numbers of these ma- re in use, and they give universal satis- None who have seen this machine will y use the noisy and cumbrous lock-stitch es heretofore in general use. Price $55; mmers, $60.

machines of every description can be had gent's office in Bloomsburg, at positively nufacturer's prices, to which the attention public is especially invited.

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2'67-1y.] Columbia County, Pa.

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give notice that they are prepared to accomodate their custom with dispatch, and on the cheapest terms.

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6.03 A. M. LEAVE NORTHUMBERLAND daily (except Mondays), stopping at principal stations arriving at Williamsport 7.40 a. m., Elmira 12.00 noon, Canandaigua 3.15 p. m., Rochester 4.45 p. m., Buffalo 9.15 p. m., and Niagara Falls 9.00 p. m.

4.45 P. M. LEAVE NORTHUMBERLAND daily (except Sundays), stopping at all stations; arriving at Williamsport 6.15 p. m., Elmira [illegible] 11.05 p. m.

TRAINS SOUTHWARD.

6.03 A. M. LEAVE NORTHUMBERLAND daily, stopping at principal stations; arriving at Harrisburg 8.30 a. m., Baltimore 12.30 p. m., Washington 5.05 p. m., and Philadelphia 1.20 p. m.

10.16 A. M. LEAVE NORTHUMBERLAND daily (except Sundays), arriving at Harrisburg 1.15 p. m., Baltimore 6.00 p. m., Washington [illegible] p. m., and Philadelphia 5.40 p. m.

5.1 P. M. LEAVE NORTHUMBERLAND daily (except Sundays), stopping only at principal stations; arriving at Harrisburg [illegible] p. m., Philadelphia 1.00 a. m., and Baltimore 7.00 a. m.

11.50 P. M. LEAVE NORTHUMBERLAND, stopping at principal stations; arriving at Harrisburg 2.40 a. m., Baltimore 7.00 a. m., Philadelphia 7.00 p. m., and Washington 7.00 a. m.

ED. S. YOUNG,
May 2, 1867. Gen'l. Passenger Agent,

1867. 1867.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the northern and northwest counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie, on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the

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Time of Passenger Trains at Northumberland:

LEAVE EASTWARD.—Erie Mail Train, 11.50 P.M.; Erie Express Train, 6.03 A.M.; Elmira Mail Train, 10.16 A.M.; Lock Haven Accommodation [illegible].

LEAVE WESTWARD.—Erie Mail Train, 2.51 A.M. Erie Express Train, 5.11 P. M.; Elmira Mail Train, 4.45 P.M.; Buffalo Express, 6.03 A.M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express Trains without change both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.—Leave New York at [illegible] A.M., arrive at Erie at 10.00 A.M.; Leave New York at 5.00 P.M.; Leave Erie at [illegible] P.M., arrive at New York at 3.15 P.M.; Leave Erie at [illegible] A.M., arrive at New York at 10.10 A.M.

Elegant sleeping cars on all night trains.

For information respecting passenger business apply at the corner of Thirtieth and Market Streets, Philadelphia; and for freight business of the Company's agents,

S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner of Twelfth and Market Streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.

H. H. HOUSTON,
General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.
H. W. GWINNER,
General Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
A. L. TYLER,
General Superintendent, Williamsport.
May 19, 1867.

CATAWISSA RAILROAD.

From and after October 2, 1865, the trains will pass Rupert as follows:

GOING NORTH.—Elmira Mail at 4 P.M.; Erie Express at 2.48 A.M.

GOING SOUTH.—Philadelphia Mail at 11 A.M.; New York Express at 1 P.M.

GEORGE WEBB, Supt.

PUBLICATIONS,

1867. Get Up Your Clubs. 1876.

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